

Gorbachev Calls His Reforms 'A Revolution Without Shots'



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, met workers at the Severinsk metal works near the port of Murmansk on Wednesday.

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, describes his reforms as "a revolution without shots" and has told people they must not panic even if his drive for renewal causes difficulties, according to Moscow Radio.

Speaking as he walked around the Arctic port of Murmansk on Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev was quoted as saying that a majority supported his reforms but that the next 18 months would be critical.

"I tell you, honestly, it is going to be difficult at this time," Moscow Radio quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying. "But if we get our flywheel turning, a great deal will be added in the country, and very quickly."

He added: "It is a revolution,

New Talks Proposed

Mikhail Gorbachev proposed Thursday that the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization open talks on limiting military activity in the Baltic, North, Norwegian and Greenland Seas. Page 2.

without the shots, but a deep and serious one."

Mr. Gorbachev also said: "You have to keep yourselves in check, comrades, and you must not panic. Never. It might be difficult. Sometimes it might be unpleasant."

"Our people are in favor of restructuring by an absolute majority, this is obvious here. Moreover, they are even watching the leadership to ensure that it does not waver and carries things out with confidence."

Mr. Gorbachev, whose visit to Murmansk was his first public trip outside Moscow since he returned from his summer vacation on Sept. 24, has made similar points on other tours of the Soviet provinces since he took office in March 1985.

Speaking to scientists Wednesday, he said the ruling Politburo had not yet after his return from vacation, and had concluded that the Soviet Union had embarked on a decisive stage of "restructuring," as he calls his reform course.

He said the next 18 months to two years would be critical as his policies began to affect millions of people.

"During these years, we will advance both reform and the process of democracy," he said.

He sought to convince people of the importance of his anti-alcohol campaign, saying it was saving 300,000 lives a year.

"What value can you put on that?" he said.

He also explained his understanding of democracy.

"Democracy is conscious discipline and an understanding of the need for everyone to participate."

"But it is not the lack of discipline and responsibility, it is not the claim to a right to do as you please. No. If you live in society, you are not free from that society," he said.

He said the Soviet Union could not live without *glasnost*, or openness, and that it needed to develop new forms of management and financial autonomy.

"Socialism has not yet spread its wings as it should," he said. "We have vast potential which is as yet unused."



Cars in Pasadena, a Los Angeles suburb, were crushed when a building collapsed during Thursday's earthquake.

5 Killed As Quake Hits L.A.

Damage Severe
In Some Areas;
100 Are Hurt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A strong earthquake and a dozen aftershocks struck the Los Angeles area during the morning rush hour Thursday, killing at least 5 persons, injuring more than 100 and severely damaging dozens of buildings and forcing the closure of three freeways.

Walls crumbled, windows shattered, ceilings collapsed and fires were touched off by ruptured gas lines in scattered locations throughout the metropolitan area of Los Angeles, the second-largest city in the United States.

Thousands of early morning workers were ordered to evacuate downtown office buildings, and power failures trapped scores of them in stalled elevators.

It appeared to be the worst earthquake to hit Southern California since 1971, when 64 people died in a strong tremor, measured at 6.4 on the Richter scale.

Reports of the magnitude of Thursday's quake varied from 5.5 to 6.1 on the scale. The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs; every increase of 1 on the scale means a 10-fold increase in magnitude.

Seismologists said that there was a 5 percent chance that a bigger quake would hit Los Angeles within five days.

The earthquake was felt 110 miles (180 kilometers) to the south in San Diego, 85 miles to the north in Santa Barbara and 225 miles to the east in Las Vegas.

There was extensive minor damage within a 20-mile radius of the epicenter, which was 10 miles east of the city's downtown. Some areas were severely hit, but there did not appear to be widespread major damage from the tremor.

The quake caused tall buildings to sway, shattered windows, knocked out power and sent thousands of people into the streets.

In addition to claiming the lives of the five victims, the earthquake resulted in at least 41 heart attacks, 36 fires, 35 traffic accidents and 67 gas leaks, a fire department spokesman said. The department was severely taxed, and one firefighter was critically injured.

At the City Hall emergency center in downtown Los Angeles, a spokesman said: "All downtown buildings have been evacuated, including Parker Center, which is the police department. At the time of the earthquake, about 3,000 were evacuated from city-run buildings."

Telephone, radio and television systems were momentarily knocked out of service.

Broken glass from thousands of windows littered the streets, which were being patrolled by hundreds of police officers.

Rock slides left boulders on many of the area's major commuter highways, forcing the California Highway Patrol to close parts of the roads.

See QUAKE, Page 5

Russians Test Glasnost In Four-Hour Debate

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If a war of ideas is developing in the Soviet Union, the front line was located Wednesday evening at Moscow's Otkrytyy Theater.

For four hours a slice of the city's intellectual elite assembled under the banner of "Otkrytyy" magazine, one of the leading proponents of *glasnost*, for an unfettered discussion that brought the audience and a panel of prominent cultural figures face to face with the free-

doms and passions unleashed by Mikhail S. Gorbachev's effort to increase openness.

Issues that would have been considered improper for public debate a year ago ricocheted off the walls: the wounded psyches of soldiers returning from Afghanistan, religious persecution in the Soviet Union, censorship, homosexuality, the works of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, and the deeds of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the discredited former leader.

The changes for talk-show information after decades of stifled discourse seemed nearly explosive.

The evening left Mr. Gorbachev's supporters gratified and his opponents agitated.

"This is the kind of open atmosphere we must have," Vladimir S. Chernikov, a musician, said.

"More meeting like this and there will be no standards remaining," Yuri D. Kiselev, an engineer, complained.

Dozens of notes scrawled on scraps of paper were passed from the audience to the panel of writers, artists, actors, musicians and film directors. Before long the editor of "Otkrytyy," Vitali A. Korotich, the host and moderator, was partly hidden behind a small mountain of notes.

The messages, a traditional method of relaying questions to speakers that assures the questioner anonymity, captured the flavor and ferment of the event, and of the current times in Moscow. Addressed to Mr. Korotich and other speakers, including Andrei Voznesenskiy, the poet.

See DEBATE, Page 5

Baker Plan: Behind the Golden Sheen

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d ensured maximum attention for his latest monetary reform proposal in Washington this week by the use of one small, but heavily weighted, word — gold.

Gold, one U.S. official said Thursday, was the "eye-catcher" in Mr. Baker's proposal that the seven leading non-Communist industrial nations start taking account of world commodity prices in their efforts to coordinate economic policies and stabilize their exchange rates.

But the surprise mention of gold in Mr. Baker's proposed "basket" of commodities distracted attention from the main thrust of his plan, which, according to some analysts, could actually reduce the metal's role in the world monetary system.

Mr. Baker said at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank on Wednesday that gold should be included in a basket of commodities that would act as an early warning signal of the likely worldwide trend of inflation.

Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, also called for establishing a joint system to manage currency levels that would monitor commodity price trends in an effort to avoid a world resurgence of inflation. Unlike Mr. Baker, however, Mr. Lawson avoided any reference to gold.

In setting their joint policies, Mr. Baker suggested, the Group of Seven countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — should take the

commodities index into consideration alongside other indicators already under scrutiny, such as economic growth, trade balances and unemployment.

In the United States, "gold bugs" like Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, reacted with joy to Mr. Baker's proposal, seeing in the plan what they took to be the first sign of the return to an international gold standard that they have long been advocating.

Mr. Kemp, a conservative contender for next year's Republican presidential nomination, described the proposal as "a victory for those of us who have been working to restore a sound dollar and low long-term interest rates. Such a

See ASSESS, Page 17

The dollar slipped in New York, ending its modest three-day advance. Page 17.

Reagan Rejects New Pretoria Sanctions

By Neil A. Lewis

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House plans to inform Congress that the economic sanctions the administration had to impose last year on South Africa have failed to achieve any of the desired changes and that President Ronald Reagan will refuse to recommend new sanctions, according to administration officials.

The administration's response is to come in a report that Mr. Reagan is due to make to Congress by Friday, but it may be delayed until next week. Under a law enacted last year over the president's veto, Mr. Reagan has to provide a progress report on whether the sanctions forced Pretoria to yield on a variety of issues.

An administration official cautioned that the White House was still searching for a way to soften the political effect of the report at a time of sensitive relations with the Senate, which is considering Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

Under last year's legislation, if South Africa has not carried out the specified measures — and it has not — the president "shall recommend" new economic penalties on South Africa was misguided.

A State Department official said the sanctions had weakened Washington's influence with Pretoria.

But with the Bork nomination before the Senate, the White House is anxious to avoid confrontation, especially with southern Democratic senators, many of whom voted in favor of sanctions and are seen as the swing vote on Mr. Bork.

For that reason, along with the memory of the political wounds suffered in last year's fight with Congress, the administration is striving to play down its disagreement over further sanctions.

"The overall desire was not to be offensive to Congress," said an official, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the official said, was firm in his desire to be "conciliatory and not repeat the angry battle of last year."

Several legislators and congressional aides said there was little appetite for another attempt to impose new sanctions, at least for the time being.

"The sanctions last year were important for their symbolism," said a senator. See SANCTIONS, Page 5

Peres Is Said to Rebut Soviet on Ties

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel was reported Thursday to have rejected an offer from the Soviet Union last week to open diplomatic "interest sections" in Tel Aviv and Moscow, maintaining that Israel would not settle for less than full diplomatic ties, U.S. officials said.

The Soviet suggestion, which came unexpectedly during a meeting between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in New York, fit with the improved trend in relations between Israel and the Soviet bloc over the last year. It seemed to

follow the pattern set by Poland and Hungary, which have opened interest sections as an apparent prelude to formal diplomatic recognition.

But Mr. Peres, in his meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze at the United Nations, reportedly took the position that the Soviet Union was too important to be represented at such a low level. Interest sections are usually established as offices in other embassies and do not imply diplomatic recognition.

Some U.S. analysts speculated that Mr. Peres took a tough line to satisfy his domestic political concerns in Israel, where he has been under fire from the right for ap-

pearing too eager to bring Moscow into Middle East diplomacy. His major opponent, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, has emphatically rejected Mr. Peres's support for an international conference on the Middle East in which the Soviet Union would participate.

Although the Kremlin has not given the Arab-Israeli conflict high priority, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has called his country's lack of relations with Israel "abnormal." In July, he dispatched a Soviet consulate team on a three-month visit to Israel; last week the Russians asked and received permission from Israel to keep the

See PERES, Page 5

Southerners Tilt Bork Toward Defeat

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork appeared to move to the brink of defeat Thursday amid signs of opposition to Judge Bork among Southern Democrats and the defection of a key Senate Republican.

As White House officials scrambled to stem the tide, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, the most senior of three Southerners who announced they would vote against confirmation, predicted overwhelming opposition to Judge Bork by other Southern Democrats and said President Ronald Reagan should withdraw the nomination.

Mr. Johnston said there was now "a certain inevitability" to Judge Bork's defeat, adding, "My guess is

this nomination is going to fall apart, and we'll be talking about alternative names."

Three hours after Mr. Johnston's statement, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, the only uncommitted Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, announced that he would also vote against confirmation because of Judge Bork's "repeated and recent rejection of fundamental constitutional doctrines."

Earlier Thursday, Senators David H. Pryor of Arkansas and Terry Sanford of North Carolina became the first Southern Democrats to announce they would vote against Judge Bork, 60, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

But it was Mr. Johnston's decision, announced at a news confer-

ence at noon, that was the clearest indication of Judge Bork's dwindling chances to be confirmed.

Mr. Johnston, a senior member of the Senate with ambitions to succeed Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia as majority leader, was thought unlikely to move early against Judge Bork unless he was certain of solid support.

The generally conservative Southern Democrats have long been recognized by both sides as the pivotal bloc of votes in the Bork confirmation fight. Opposition by most of them, as Mr. Johnston predicted, would virtually doom the Bork nomination.

The sudden stampede against Judge Bork was characterized by the Senate minority whip, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, as "an orchestrated effort" to produce "the

See BORK, Page 5



Crown Prince Akihito at the Imperial Palace.

Japan's Patient Prince: Rising Son for 53 Years

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Two months short of his 54th birthday and nestled in comfortable middle age, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan waits for his life's work to begin.

He has become very good at it. All his life he has waited, and court chamberlains say that he is more than glad to keep doing so.

But some day his time will come. Inevitably, barring calamity, he will succeed his father, Emperor Hirohito, on the Chrysanthemum Throne, and thereby become the 125th Japanese monarch in a line that, dubious legend has it, extends unbroken from Jimmu in 660 B.C.

Not surprisingly, Akihito has long braced himself for his ascension.

Someone asked him the other day what he might have done with his life had he not been born into the imperial family, and he replied that he never really thought about it. That was true even as a boy, when he studied English under an American teacher, Elizabeth Gray Vining, a Quaker from Philadelphia.

"I recall replying that I shall be the emperor, when Mrs. Vining asked the pupils in her English class what they would like to be in the future," Akihito said in a written response. "Accordingly, I don't think I have ever considered what I would wish to do, as I don't have the experiences of a regular Japanese citizen, and I can't imagine being able to choose another way of life."

As best as anyone can tell, there has never been an older crown

prince than Akihito, although that, of course, is merely a footnote to the more important fact that no Japanese emperor has lived longer or reigned longer than Hirohito, 86 years old and about to complete 61 years on the throne.

How long the crown prince has bided his time was reinforced for his countrymen this week as he

"I can't imagine being able to choose another way of life."

— Prince Akihito

filled in as proxy emperor while his father recovered from his first surgery ever, an intestinal operation. Not that an emperor, real or proxy, has that much to do. Having tumbled from divinity after Japan's defeat in World War II, he mostly signs official documents, presides at banquets and greets visiting heads of state.

But the imperial family remains an important, even revered, institution for many Japanese, and its responsibilities are taken seriously. Nowhere is that more true than in the Imperial Household Agency, whose hidebound bureaucrats dictate virtually every move of the emperor and his family.

The agency decided at the last minute that Akihito's ceremonial duties required him and Crown

See PRINCE, Page 2



THE IHT AT 100 — James O'Keefe, Jr. set us on our international journalistic path a century ago. A two-part special section recounts the IHT's past and looks toward our future. Part I appears today, Pages 1-12. Part II will appear tomorrow.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Democrats differ about the Dukakis campaign future but agree that the Biden and Hart affairs hurt the party. Page 3.

■ Carazon C. Aquino's future is topic of Manila debate. Page 2.

■ Three tankers are hit in the Gulf by fast gunboats. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ Richard Ellmann's portrait of Oscar Wilde. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Plessey and Britain's General Electric plan a telecommunications merger. Page 11.

■ Britain's TSB conglomerate is reportedly holding takeover talks with the merchant bank H&L Samuel. Page 11.

Wary Air in Manila Stirs Doubt on Aquino

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Staff Writer

MANILA — A continuing climate of political uncertainty is creating a widespread mood of anti-government pessimism and raising serious new questions about the ability of President Corason C. Aquino to survive in office, according to political analysts, opposition leaders and foreign diplomats.

The uncertainty appears fueled by fears of another coup attempt, bolder attacks by communist guerrillas and the government's seeming inability to articulate a national agenda for solving the country's economic ills, these officials said.

Concern over another coup attempt by forces loyal to Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led a coup attempt in August and who is still at large, put the military on full alert again Wednesday amid reports of unusual troop movements north of Manila.

The government appeared preoccupied, responding to a secret report that was said to have listed the names of more than 100 communist sympathizers in the Philippine Congress and the top ranks of the administration.

The military was trying to determine how another right-wing renegade colonel, Reynaldo Cabatuan, who took part in a failed coup attempt in January, and is also at large, managed to hold a broadcast news conference Tuesday night in a downtown office building.

The day's events added to the appearance of confusion and instability even as Mrs. Aquino prepared to bolster her image with a series of public trips around the country.

Almost 20 months after Mrs. Aquino took power in a popularly backed military revolt, diplomats, journalists and political analysts have begun to question how long she will remain in office. "It's out of her hands," one diplomat said. "Her survival depends on what others do in the next few weeks."

He said the "others" included the military as well as Colonel Honasan and his men.

Mrs. Aquino's sagging political fortunes have caused divisions among foreign diplomats. Political officers tend to paint a more optimistic picture of her prospects; military attaches, overwhelmingly gloomy, see the government as too distracted to combat the insurgency successfully.

Among the Philippines' neighbors in the Association of South-East Asian Nations, several are known to prefer transferring the association's next meeting, scheduled to be held in Manila in December, to another venue.

The "People Power" coalition that united last year to depose the

government of Ferdinand E. Marcos — leftists, businessmen, the middle class and the Roman Catholic church — appears to have split. A pro-Aquino rally called two weeks ago brought out fewer than 3,000 people.

"The People Power organization structure is gone, and her image has faded among its leaders," a Western diplomat said.

Members of the legal left, including students and labor unions, have deserted the government in the face of what they charge is Mrs. Aquino's shift to the right. Many of the marchers who mourned a slain leftist leader, Leon Alejandro, at his funeral Wednesday carried placards directly critical of "the U.S.-Aquino dictatorship."

Military leaders, who were instrumental in forcing Mr. Marcos from power, appear to have grown increasingly estranged from the Aquino government because of what they perceive to be her anti-military bias and weakness in fighting the communist insurgency.

Surveys of military camps and the analyses of foreign military at-

taches suggest that the majority of armed forces personnel support the grievances articulated by Colonel Honasan. "There is a lot of sympathy for Honasan," a pro-Aquino governor said. "He took action."

Spokesmen for the conservative business sector have become some of Mrs. Aquino's harshest critics. They say her failure to articulate a coherent long-term national agenda is stifling investment opportunities. "The business community likes stability," a pro-Aquino businessman said. "There is no feeling of stability now."

The Roman Catholic Church has also become more critical. Cardinal Jaime Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has publicly chided the government for failing to curb official graft and corruption and live up to the ideals of the revolution of February 1986.

Even though Vice President Salvador H. Laurel's break from Mrs. Aquino's government earlier this month was considered a politically opportunistic move by analysts in Manila, his resignation as foreign minister seemed to illustrate the

unraveling of the coalition of her supporters.

In interviews with business executives, diplomats and pro-government and opposition politicians, almost no one was willing to bet that Mrs. Aquino could last through the next four and a half years — the remainder of her term — and turn over power to a legally elected successor in 1992. At the same time, these officials could point to no alternatives to Mrs. Aquino's remaining in power.

Few in Manila see Mrs. Aquino's voluntarily relinquishing the presidency, given her own sense that she has some kind of divine mission to save the country after the assassination in 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Rather, they say, if Mrs. Aquino leaves office, or relinquishes power to some kind of a ruling council, it would be a move forced upon her, perhaps by the military.

Mr. Laurel's break, although largely played down by local analysts, seems to pose the gravest threat to Mrs. Aquino's tenure, in the view of many foreign diplomatic observers.

Despite his public denials, Mr. Laurel appears poised to join forces with Mrs. Aquino's opposition, particularly the ousted defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. Such a move would give Mrs. Aquino's right-wing opponents an ally who can legally and constitutionally succeed her should she relinquish power before the end of her term.

The succession issue is crucial, since any military coup in the Philippines would mean a certain cutoff of American and other foreign aid. But opposition politicians said that a Laurel takeover might be considered more palatable to foreign governments.

Mrs. Aquino, meanwhile, has scheduled several trips around the provinces to hold talks with the military. Recent visitors to the palace have reported that her mood is relaxed, even cheery.

"Filipinos are masters of the art of brinkmanship," an Asian diplomat said. "They take things to the brink of crisis and then pull back. Maybe they'll do it this time."

U.S. Speeding Military Aid To Aquino Since Coup Effort

MANILA — The United States said Thursday that it had speeded military supplies to the Philippines since a military coup almost overthrew President Corason C. Aquino.

The U.S. ambassador to Manila, Nicholas Platt, said helicopters, armored vehicles and trucks were being shipped to Manila at Mrs. Aquino's request.

In his first speech since arriving in the Philippines just before the unsuccessful coup attempt Aug. 28, Mr. Platt reaffirmed U.S. support for Mrs. Aquino and promised "continuity, steadfastness and consistency" in policy.

Suggestions that the Central Intelligence Agency or other U.S. agencies had backed the coup were "false and ludicrous," he said.



Nicholas Platt, the U.S. ambassador to Manila, at his speech on Thursday.

Soviet Proposes Talks on Northern Seas

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev proposed Thursday that the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization open consultations on limiting military activity in the Baltic, North Norwegian and Greenland Seas.

The official press agency Tass quoted the Soviet leader as saying at a public rally in the Arctic port of Murmansk that East and West could study bunting naval activity in agreed areas of shipping lanes and international waters.

Mr. Gorbachev also proposed

"peaceful cooperation in developing the resources of the North and the Arctic and suggested that northern countries work out a plan for environmental protection in the area. Tass said.

The Soviet Union "proposes to start consultations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on scaling down military activity and restricting the scale of naval and air force activity in the Baltic, North Norwegian and Greenland Seas and also on spreading confidence-building measures to them," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said that, if the international political climate improved enough, the Soviet Union might open northern shipping lanes to foreign vessels.

The Soviet Union would then provide the services of ice-breakers, he added.

He also repeated a long-standing Soviet offer to guarantee an agreement on setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe if such an accord could be reached.

The first Tass summary of Mr. Gorbachev's speech did not make it clear whether he had proposed a

specific forum for East-West talks on the four northern seas.

In a first assessment of Mr. Gorbachev's proposals, foreign analysts said they appeared to be timed to coincide with a visit that President Mauno Koivisto of Finland is making to the Soviet Union on Friday.

Mr. Gorbachev also touched on his domestic course of renewal. Saying results could be felt in the political climate of society, he said at the rally that Soviet people were gradually beginning to change their way of thinking.

U.K. Labor Backs Anti-Nuclear Goals But Rejects Calls for Disarmament

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's opposition Labor Party, split over military policy, reaffirmed a commitment to non-nuclear defense on Thursday but firmly rejected calls for immediate British disarmament should it win power.

In a rebuff to left-wing extremists and hard-line bomb campaigners, delegates also rejected calls for withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, giving the Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, huge support after the angriest debate of their annual conference.

Several military policy, widely listed as a major factor in its 1983 and 1987 election defeats, stirred an otherwise subdued conference after a left-wing member of Parlia-

ment, Ken Livingstone, challenged the leadership on Wednesday by saying any move away from its non-nuclear position would lead to civil war in the early 1990s.

Mr. Kinnock received a clear mandate on Monday from delegates to conduct a thorough review of all Labor policies, including military policy, after a third successive loss to the Conservatives in June.

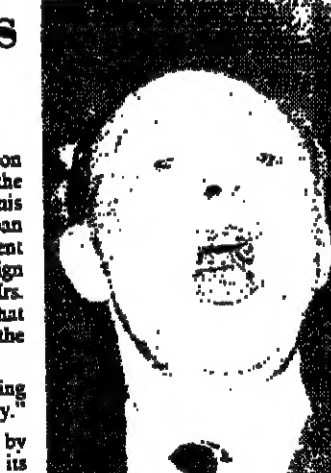
Initially, Mr. Kinnock confused his moderate supporters by insisting the non-nuclear policy would be maintained.

Then he challenged his left-wing critics by hinting in a broadcast interview that the Trident nuclear deterrent, due to be deployed in the 1990, might be used as a bargaining chip in disarmament talks.

In debate on Thursday, he won strong backing from a former labor defense minister, Denis Healey, and, surprisingly, Joan Ruddock, a member of Parliament and former head of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Mrs. Ruddock said everyone knew that Mr. Kinnock would not use the bomb.

But she added, "There is nothing wrong in using Trident politically."

The two resolutions adopted by the conference, which will end its weeklong meeting on Friday, warmly praised Soviet-American arms negotiations and attacked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for not joining efforts to end the arms race.



Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, joining in with a Welsh choir during the party conference in Brighton.

Fundamentalists Remain Threat to Tunisia

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Staff Writer

TUNIS — Despite the sentencing of seven Muslim fundamentalists to death and 69 others to long prison sentences, fundamentalist groups are expected to remain a threat to the stability of Tunisia's pro-Western government.

Several fundamentalist leaders continue their work in hiding, and the movement is powerful in the universities. Some surveys estimate that 40 percent of Tunisia's university students support fundamentalism.

In the view of many Tunisians, the Movement of Islamic Tendencies, the largest fundamentalist group, could be a major contender for power in the struggle that is

expected to follow the death of Habib Bourguiba, the 84-year-old president-for-life.

Tunisia's Western and Arab allies had warned that sending most of the group's leaders to the gallows would fuel the movement's growth by creating martyrs. None of those condemned is a leader of the movement. Rachid Ghannouchi, a former philosophy professor who leads the Movement of Islamic Tendencies, received a life sentence of forced labor.

Apparently the government realized that it would be too dangerous to make Mr. Ghannouchi into a martyr," said an observer of the trial in which the death sentences were handed down Sunday. "To fundamentalists, prison does not make you into a martyr the way being executed does."

Thirty-seven of the 90 defendants charged with plotting bombs and plotting against the government were in hiding during the trial. Tunisian analysts expect these people to carry on their organizational work.

Government officials as well as many outsiders say that these fun-

damentalist leaders receive aid from Iran and that they hope to gain power as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini did. Although most Tunisians are Sunni Muslims, the fundamentalists are inspired by the success of Shiite Muslims in establishing a revolutionary Islamic republic in Iran.

After Mr. Bourguiba dies, according to many Tunisian analysts, several factions within the government might fight among themselves for power. This, they say, could create an opportunity for a disciplined fundamentalist group seeking power. With many sympathizers and relatives in the military, the fundamentalists might not be easy to stop.

"All the economic and political uncertainty in Tunisia breeds a group of militants who find refuge in a movement like this," said Ali Bahajoub, a London-based writer on North African affairs.

A Tunisian official estimated that about 10 percent of Tunisia's population sympathize with fundamentalism, with only a few thousand representing the hard core of the Movement of Islamic Tendencies. He said that another 10 to 20 percent unambiguously supported Mr. Bourguiba's efforts to replace

the nation's traditional Islamic way of life with a Western one.

Most Tunisians, the official said, are torn between Islamic and Western influences. But if the political or economic situation grows too insecure, Tunisians could flock toward fundamentalism, he said.

Fundamentalism has flourished in Tunisia since the 1979 Iranian revolution. Many Tunisians say it has been fueled by high unemployment and by young people's idealism. Many of the young do not identify with Mr. Bourguiba.

Fundamentalism has proved attractive, they say, because it is one of the few outlets for dissent. The government has clamped down on opposition political parties and the trade union movement.

Sri Lanka Renews Curfew in North

Agence France-Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The police reimposed a 20-hour curfew in northeastern Sri Lanka on Thursday after at least six people were killed in renewed communal violence in the port town of Trincomalee, officials said.

The violence occurred less than 24 hours after Prime Minister Ju-

nius R. Jayawardene announced an interim administrative council for the island's northern and eastern provinces that would give controlling power to dominant Tamil militants.

Since an Indian-Sri Lanka accord was signed at the end of July aimed at ending four years of communal strife in the island nation, a night curfew has been in force only in Trincomalee.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Aid to Pakistan Is Terminated

WASHINGTON (WP) — U.S. aid to Pakistan has been terminated due to a procedural tangle in Congress and unhappiness with Pakistan's nuclear developments.

Pakistan's drive to acquire nuclear weapons has reached the point that U.S. officials concede it has the capability of making a bomb. At the end of the fiscal year, which occurred Wednesday at midnight, the Reagan administration's six-year-old waiver for Pakistan of U.S. nuclear laws ran out, making new aid commitments illegal without enactment of a new law.

A State Department spokesperson expressed concern that the cutoff, which may or may not be temporary, "sends the wrong signal about the continuing U.S. commitment to Pakistan's security."

25% of Uruguay Voters on Petition

MONTEVIDEO (WP) — Uruguayan opponents of a law providing amnesty for military men accused of human rights violations have announced collection of more than half a million signatures, enough to challenge the law in a referendum.

The signatures, if authenticated, would represent one-quarter of the voters in Uruguay, which is struggling to maintain its democracy almost three years after the end of military rule.

The military formally seized power in 1973, although by that time the guerrillas had been contained. International human rights groups say that as many as 50,000 people were jailed and that many tortured in the 12 years of military rule. The military and the police were locked in a battle to repress Marxist urban guerrillas known as the Tupamaros.

Drug Testing at U.S. Agency Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government has won a major victory in extending random drug testing to a large number of its civilian employees with a court decision backing such tests for thousands of Transportation Department workers, most of them involved in aviation safety.

A federal judge on Wednesday upheld the department's random drug testing of an estimated 30,000 employees with safety responsibilities, saying the department's testing program is reasonable. However, opponents vowed to appeal the decision.

Among the jobs included in the testing program are air traffic controllers, Federal Aviation Administration pilots, security specialists, aviation inspectors, drug enforcement personnel, railroad safety inspectors and any employee with a security clearance.

Harare Dissolves Pro-Nkomo Councils

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (AP) — In a further crackdown on Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, the government has dissolved six district councils controlled by the opposition in Matabeleland Province, saying that the 104 councilors had links to armed rebels.

The government already had banned political rallies by Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and had ordered its offices closed by nationwide Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was quoted Wednesday by the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency as saying that the closure of the offices was a temporary measure to aid police investigating reports that officials of the party were linked to dissidents.

The rural and urban development minister, Enos Chikwore, announced the dissolution of the councils on Wednesday in Bulawayo, the administrative capital of Matabeleland Province.

Pope Opens Synod on Role of Women

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II opened a global synod of bishops Thursday to discuss the role of women in the Roman Catholic Church and the duty of lay people to uphold Catholic doctrine in public life.

"We nourish a profound esteem for our lay brothers and sisters," John Paul said in his homily during a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica that formally opened the monthlong assembly of 232 bishops from around the world. The synod, a consultative body that meets every three years to advise the pope on various issues, was called to examine the role of laity in church and society.

Reagan Rejects Hunt for Communists

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House denied Thursday that President Ronald Reagan advocated reconstituting the congressional committees on subversion of the McCarthy era, even though the president suggested there is growing communist influence in Congress and in the news media.

In an interview with The Washington Times, Mr. Reagan said he feared some Americans had dropped their guard against subversion. "There is a disinformation campaign, we know, worldwide," the president said, "and that disinformation is very sophisticated and is very successful, including with a great many in the media and the press in America."

For the Record

Vietnam expelled the French ambassador, Henri Crépim-Leblond, on Thursday for allegedly interfering in its internal affairs, the Australian Associated Press reported. He was accused of having given "substantial financial assistance" to opposition parties in the Pacific nation. (APF)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cairo Metro Opens to Passengers

CAIRO (Reuters) — Cairo's new Metro, the first underground railroad in Africa and the Middle East, opened for passengers on Thursday and amid the confusion, most liked the ride.

But, in a city whose 12 million inhabitants do not form lines if they can help it, travelers did not take easily to lining up for tickets. People crowded at ticket barriers to see how commuters, who normally struggle through traffic jams to get to work, fared on the new, French-built system.

Fares, at 25 or 50 piastres depending on distance, are higher than those on Cairo's buses. One-month season tickets for civil servants and students cost five to nine pounds (\$2-\$4). Smokers on the platforms will be fined 20 pounds, litterbugs 10 pounds and fare-evaders two pounds.

Direct flights between Moscow and New York will start next May, Tass news agency reported on Thursday. An agreement between the Soviet airline Aeroflot and the American carrier Pan Am meant three hours would be cut from flying time between the two cities, it said. (Reuters)

PRINCE: Rising Son for 53 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Princess Michiko to cut short a visit to the United States that is to begin Saturday. Instead of a cross-country journey of 17 days, they will confine themselves to eight days in Boston, Washington and New York.

Yes, it was too bad that they could not keep their original plans, the crown prince and princess told U.S. reporters who were invited this week to their Togu Palace, a mile (1.6 kilometers) from the Imperial Palace.

As they chatted, they were surrounded by government bureaucrats of various pinpricks. Shepherded to and fro by chamberlains, they looked like glass-encased butterflies.

Most Japanese seem to like it that way, although now and again there are wispy musings about how it would be nice if Japan's royalty could be a bit more outgoing and dynamic, like Britain's. But the Japanese also recognize that contrasts between the two celebrated monarchies, while perhaps inevitable, are also pointless.

Akihito could not be more different from the Prince of Wales if he tried. He stands 5 feet 5 inches (1.66 meters) and, despite ample skills as a tennis player and horseman, has an almost bookish manner. He is, in fact, an accomplished ichthyologist, specializing in the classification of a spiny-finned fish called the goby, and has published 24 papers on the subject.

Future breaks with tradition are likely, but the pace may be slow. In overwhelming numbers, Japanese say in polls that they want the emperor to remain as he is defined in their postwar Constitution, as "symbol of the state and of the unity of the people."

Democrat
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Democrats, Assessing Damage To Dukakis, See Wider Fallout

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic political insiders differ widely about how severely the presidential campaign of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts will be damaged by the disclosure that his staff sabotaged a rival candidate and by the way he handled the episode.

But they agree that the cumulative effect of the crises that have hit the Democratic field this year soured their party's prospects for winning the presidency next year. The candidacies of Gary Hart and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat of Delaware, already have been destroyed.

"It's like a bad dream that started about five months ago and hasn't ended yet," said Robert Beckel, 1984 campaign manager for Walter F. Mondale. "We keep saying these are isolated incidents, but you can't have this much bad news in such a short time and there not be a fallout."

Andrew Kohut, president of the Gallup Poll, said: "In the public mind, running a campaign becomes a metaphor for running a government. The problem is that these kind of episodes reinforce the impression in the public's mind that Democrats can't manage things."

A surviving 1988 campaign manager, who asked not to be identified, said that "it takes the sleaze issue away from us."

Several observers said they viewed Wednesday's disclosures as a grave wound to the Dukakis campaign because they went to the heart of the two qualities he has built his reputation on — competence and integrity.

"The damage is hard to measure, but Dukakis's problem is that his campaign theme is management and innocence, and here's a guilty campaign that's out of control," said Robert Squire, a Democratic campaign consultant.

He added that Governor Dukakis made matters worse by not making a clean break with his campaign manager, John Sasso, once he learned that Mr. Sasso had put together the "attack video" that led to the undoing of Senator Biden's campaign.

"It would have been better if it hadn't been so wobbly," he said. "He should have just fired him."

David Garth, a New York-based Democratic consultant, said: "It may not be officially over but it's going to be. I don't think you survive this kind of thing in the current climate. If the press forced out Joe Biden, the press is going to force out the guy who did it to Biden. Even though Dukakis says he didn't do it himself, it happened on his watch."

Others said, however, that the initial act of sabotage was not likely to be judged too harshly because it was not a bona fide dirty trick but rather fell into a gray area of trafficking in negative information.

"The regrettable incident over the Biden videotape needs to be kept in perspective," said the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr. "As far as I can tell, no one changed one campaign with lying or spreading false information about another."

Robert Neuman, an aide to Representative Morris Udall, Democrat of Arizona, said: "I don't think this will have a serious lingering effect on Dukakis. Among campaigns it is recognized that politics ain't beanbag, and there is even some respect for those who play hardball."

Ted Van Dyk, a veteran party activist who had been a Hart adviser, said: "Dukakis will be unhurt. He dealt with it in 24 hours, and

there was no attempt to hide it." Senator Biden sidestepped the controversy.

"What's done is done," he said. "As I said last week, it's time for me to move on."

While many in Washington said Mr. Sasso's biggest mistake was not the preparation of the attack video, but the subsequent cover-up, activists in Iowa, scene of the nation's first caucus, on Feb. 8, took a far sterner view.

"The standards of fair play are higher in Iowa than elsewhere," said the Iowa attorney general, Tom Miller, a supporter of the Democratic presidential hopeful, Bruce Babbitt. "In some places an attack video is an expected part of the political process. Here, Democrats frown on negative campaigning. Our standards are simply different than in Massachusetts, New York or California."

Several insiders said that the most severe damage to Governor Dukakis will come not from public reaction, but from the loss of Mr. Sasso, his right-hand man, and Paul Tully, his staffer with the deepest background in presidential campaigning.

Mr. Beckel said that, like Senator Biden, Governor Dukakis is handicapped because the public does not really know him yet and this flap will be part of its introduction.

"The timing could not be worse," Mr. Beckel said. "Here is a guy with a lot of momentum, who's raised a ton of money, and it seemed like he had an open field ahead of him. This is a fast way to slow that down."

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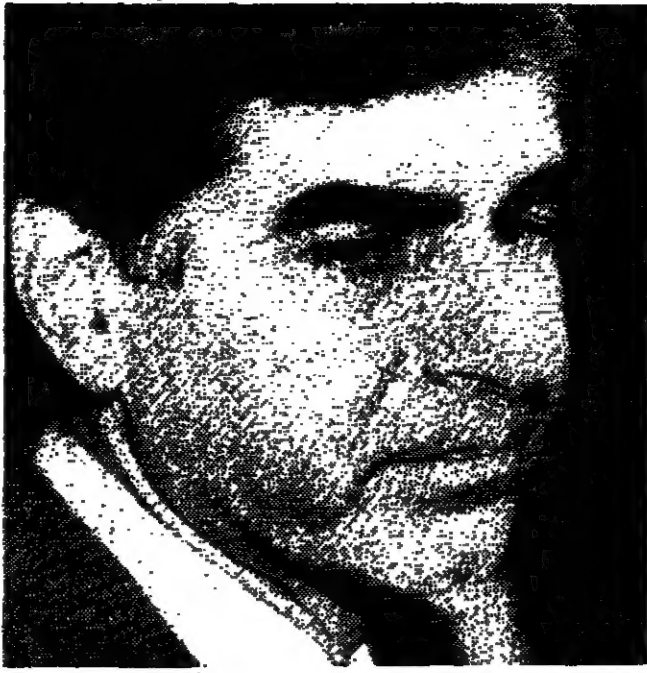
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Governor Michael Dukakis after his aide's resignation.

Managua's Foes Guardedly Test Limits of Regional Peace Plan

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — With five weeks to go before the deadline of the Central American peace plan, opponents of Nicaragua's governing Sandinistas are cautiously promoting and testing it.

The discussions sparked by the plan, which calls for full political freedom in the five Central American countries that signed the accord, are the liveliest heard here in three years, according to Sandinista officials, opposition leaders and other residents.

It remains far from certain, however, whether the plan will bring peace to Nicaragua, or even a lasting increase in political freedoms.

"Nicaraguans should not lean toward passive defeatism; we should do everything we can to see the terms of the accord are met," Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishop said in a pastoral letter issued Sept. 17.

The peace plan was signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by the leaders of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras. It calls for a cease-fire, talks between governments and unarmed opposition groups in each country and an end to outside aid to insurgents.

"We greeted this accord with joy and with doubts," Carlos Humberto, president of a coalition of opposition labor and business groups and political parties, said at a press conference this week. "Today, we still have more doubts than joy."

Nicaragua has done more than any other Central American nation to move toward full compliance by Nov. 7, when the accord is to go into effect.

It gave permission for the opposition newspaper La Prensa and the Radio Católica to reopen, ended censorship, named a conservative, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, to head a National Reconciliation Commission created under the accord and announced that its troops would observe partial, localized cease-fires to facilitate the commission's work.

But for the opposition, cowed by years of harassment, the going is rocky.

On Sept. 24, Erick Ramirez, president of the opposition Social Christian Party, was allowed into Managua's Model Jail to visit eight

Ortega Sets Cease-Fire In 3 Zones

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has announced that a monthlong, unilateral cease-fire in the government's war against U.S.-backed rebels will begin Wednesday in three of Nicaragua's most embattled provinces.

Nicaragua will withdraw its regular troops from the three zones before the Nov. 7 deadline for a regional peace plan in order to "prevent bloodshed" and move gradually toward the nationwide cease-fire required by the accord, Mr. Ortega said Wednesday.

This would be the first formal hiatus in the hostilities since rebel guerrillas, known as contras, began fighting the government in 1981.

The zones are in Nueva Segovia and Jinotega Provinces in the north and Zelaya Province in the south, covering a total area of 550 square miles (1,400 square kilometers). Army troops operating there are to be pulled back starting Wednesday to towns on the edge of the zones.

[A rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, said Thursday that the contras would ignore the cease-fire, Reuters reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.]

"Our forces have orders to continue fighting," Mr. Matamoros said. He contended the truce was a propaganda maneuver designed for political gain.]

But 18 Social Christian Party members were detained Sunday night and hastily drafted into the Sandinista Popular Army as they returned to their rural homes, Mr. Ramirez said.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and other Sandinista leaders went forward with the peace measures only after debating with many party militants who feared that their socialist revolutionary programs might be sacrificed, Sandinista officials said.

The Sandinista National Liberation Front's chief ideologue, Bayardo Arce Castaño, seeking to reassure party stalwarts in a recent speech, warned the opposition that the party would keep control over any initiatives surrounding the peace plan.

"You can forget the idea that because you ask us to do something, the government will do it," Mr. Arce told the opposition. "Nothing we do under the peace plan should be seen as a sign of our weakness. So we're warning you right now, we won't respond to any demands."

The Sandinistas have consistently refused to meet with leaders of the rebels fighting their regime, saying they will only allow discussions with rebel field commanders inside Nicaragua through intermediaries from the National Reconciliation Commission. This would be to discuss an amnesty for rebels who lay down their arms. The accord only requires talks between governments and their unarmed opposition.

Pressure is mounting, however, for direct talks with the rebels, known as counterrevolutionaries or contras. Nicaragua's bishops argued that a peace settlement without the contras could not last long.

La Prensa Reappears

La Prensa resumed publication Thursday after a 15-month forced closure with a banner headline saying, "Triumph for the People." The Associated Press reported from Managua.

La Prensa, once Nicaragua's most popular newspaper, resurfaced after the Sandinista government approved the reopening Sept. 19. The government enacted strict censorship following the first declaration of a state of emergency in March 1982 after some early contra attacks. La Prensa had a permanent censor assigned to it.

Antarctic Ozone Shield Is Thinnest Ever

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

GREENBELT, Maryland — The ozone shield over Antarctica dwindled last month to the lowest level since measurements began more than a decade ago, researchers have reported.

The preliminary findings of their expedition indicate that both man-made chemicals and the extreme weather conditions at the South Pole are responsible for the depletion.

The shield protects the Earth's surface from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun, which can cause skin cancer and other health problems in humans.

Scientists, already concerned that the buildup of certain chemicals was thinning the ozone layer worldwide, have become increasingly alarmed by the discovery of a drastic seasonal depletion of the layer over Antarctica.

The depletion occurs each year in the Antarctic springtime. Between mid-August and mid-September this year, the expedition found, the ozone at an altitude of 11 miles (18 kilometers) had been reduced by 50 percent. Last year the ozone level had been reduced by 40 percent.

Leaders of the expedition cautioned, however, that because the causes of the Antarctic ozone hole are still not fully understood, it would be premature to draw any global conclusions based their findings.

When the leaders of 46 nations agreed in Montreal on Sept. 16 to limit and later reduce use of chlorofluorocarbons and halons, industrial chemicals that destroy ozone in the upper atmosphere, they left open the possibility of additional action if new information suggested that the problem was more severe than they had thought.

But the leaders of the expedition cautioned Wednesday against any such conclusions at this time.

Robert Watson, the chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's ozone project, said the data collected by the expedition were inadequate "for national or international policy-making." The expedition was financed by NASA, the National Science Foundation and the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

At a news conference at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Mr. Watson and Dan Albritton of the atmospheric agency said that more time and more research were required.

Information collected by the expedition, however, strongly supports the view that chlorofluorocarbons are a key factor in the

destruction of atmospheric ozone. The chemicals are widely used in refrigerants, foams, aerosols, packaging and other products.

F. Sherwood Rowland, a scientist at the University of California who in the early 1970s first proposed the theory that the chemicals could destroy the ozone layer, said in an interview Wednesday that a key finding of the expedition was high levels of active chlorine in the Antarctic atmosphere.

"This confirms with lots of details that chlorine is very much involved," Mr. Rowland said.

There is now twice as much chlorine in the Antarctic atmosphere as there was in 1975, when measurements were first taken, Mr. Watson said.

Moreover, the researchers believe that chlorofluorocarbons "are having a role in the destruction of ozone at all latitudes," he said.

In temperate zones, he added, the destruction seems to take place at high latitudes, largely from about 15 to 18 miles from the Earth's surface, while in the Antarctic it takes place at an altitude of 9 to 12 miles.

The extreme cold of Antarctica, which is the most frigid place on

Earth, seems to be accelerating atmospheric changes that are occurring far more slowly elsewhere, Mr. Albritton said.

The scientists theorized that the ozone hole appears in the spring because, as the sun appears after the dark Antarctic winter, chlorine adhering to ice crystals in the atmosphere is converted by the sunlight from passive to active molecules, which then react with and destroy the ozone.

Mr. Albritton noted that the South Pole is colder than the North Pole and that the air there does not circulate as much.

Gene Defect Linked to Lung Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have found evidence that a genetic defect contributes to the development of one of the most deadly forms of lung cancer.

The discovery is expected to lead to better understanding of this kind of malignancy, small-cell lung cancer, which makes up at least 20 percent of all lung cancers.

The findings are not likely to have any immediate effect on diagnosis or treatment of the cancers, according to scientists familiar with the research.

Discovery of the suspected defective gene itself could lead to improvements in both areas, but it is impossible to predict how soon that discovery might come.

The new research does not offer any clues to the cause of the genetic defects that have been found in the lung cancer cells, but chemical damage, such as damage from tobacco smoke, is considered a possibility. There is no direct evidence that the damage is hereditary.

Lung cancer is the overall leading cause of cancer death among Americans.

The new report was published in the Oct. 1 issue of the journal *Nature* by scientists of the National Cancer Institute and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, both in Bethesda, Maryland, and the University of Texas Health Sciences Center in San Antonio.

The gene defect suggested by the new evidence was located in a region of chromosome 3, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that are the repositories of all the genetic information in the living cell.

The newly reported research used special pieces of DNA that serve as markers to pinpoint specific regions of the chromosome.

In the studies, normal tissues and small-cell lung cancer tissues from nine patients were compared. The comparison indicated that the cancers arose when a small portion of a particular region of chromosome 3 was lost.

The findings suggest strongly that the cancer-promoting defect is the loss of both copies of a gene that normally acts to suppress cell growth, said Dr. Susan L. Naylor of University of Texas, one of the authors of the report.

She said that while the evidence was not conclusive, the original results had been strengthened by the discovery of the same deletion of genetic material in about 20 more cases since the report for *Nature* was prepared.

The suppressor gene would presumably be the genetic blueprint for some still unknown substance that acts to prevent excessive growth of the cells involved.

Normally a person would have two copies of the gene. Only when both were lost would their protective effect would be lost as well.

Genes that may contribute to the origin of cancers when they are altered abnormally are known as oncogenes.

Dr. Naylor said defects in the region of chromosome 3 are also known to be linked to other cancers, including some cases of kidney cancer and melanoma, a serious form of skin cancer.

The report said it "remains to be determined" whether the same precise location on chromosome 3 is also the key to the other cancers.

Soviet Submits to U.S. Order to Cut UN Staff

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union has complied with a U.S. order to further cut the size of its United Nations missions by Oct. 1, according to U.S. officials.

The staff reduction, to 199, is the third required under an order deliv-

ered to the Russians in March last year. The order, intended to hamper the Russians' ability to use their missions for espionage, requires that they cut their diplomatic staff in New York from 275 to 170 in four stages by March next year.

The first round of cuts in October produced a major confrontation and tie-for-tie expulsions of

Soviet and U.S. diplomats. The Russians quietly complied with a second stage of cuts in April and seem to be well within the range of diplomatic staff allowed by Oct. 1, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

The Russians have protested the order in several UN committees, but they have not threatened to disobey it.

Santiago Dismissals Spark Uproar

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — A dispute at the University of Chile has turned violent in recent days as students took to the streets of Santiago in support of professors threatened with dismissal.

A 19-year-old music student suffered a serious head wound when a traffic policeman fired at her as she was trying to write on a wall during a demonstration in front of the municipal theater on Sept. 24. The policeman was also hospitalized, apparently as a result of being beaten by a crowd.

The incident in front of the theater was the most serious confrontation since a new university rector was named in mid-August. The dispute has arisen over government efforts to reduce state financing and dismiss some faculty members.

All of the dismissed professors were leaders of an organization of academics identified with the political opposition to the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

This led to charges that those dismissals were made on political grounds.

The demonstrations began with students chaining themselves to university fences and statues and grew to include the tearing down and burning of the large wooden doors of the theater and the burning of a bus.

The police used tear gas and water cannon against several demonstrations, including one last Friday night in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Police officials said the shooting of the music student, Maria Paz Santibanez, was accidental and occurred when Corporal Orlando Tomas Sotomayor was surrounded by 100 or more students.

But various anti-government news organizations said there were many witnesses who asserted that the policeman fired at Mr. Paz before the students surrounded him.

Jose Luis Federici, a business executive, economics professor and former cabinet minister, is the first civilian to be named rector of

Chile's principal university since the military government of General Pinochet came to power 14 years ago.

He assumed office with the task of carrying out a government plan for what is called the "rationalization" of higher education. While specific aspects of the plan have not been announced, he and other officials have spoken of the need to reduce the state's financial role, encourage support from private enterprise and make the university more flexible toward the changing needs of society.

Almost as soon as Mr. Federici was appointed rector — he was not among the three candidates recommended by the faculty — the university deans began to demand his resignation.

At the same time, Mr. Federici began to dismiss people, including four deans and 35 professors. He cited finances as the primary reason for dismissing the professors. The reasons for the dismissals of the deans were less clear.

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Herald Tribune

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An Oil Embargo Matters

The U.S. Senate was right to vote unanimously to bar imports of Iranian oil. At the same time, it should be understood that an oil embargo — even one supported by U.S. allies — will not have much effect on Iran's ability to sell oil and buy arms. The embargo will simply mean slightly less profit for Iran and slightly higher costs for America. Still, the message that the U.S. embargo sends to Tehran is worth the price.

The Senate acted after a report in The Washington Post called attention to the fact that in July, Iran had become the nation's second-largest supplier of oil. All told, the United States has purchased \$500 million worth of Iranian oil this year, \$300 million more than in all of 1986.

It is not hard to guess why. When the tanker war in the Gulf heated up this summer, most big oil companies sought to increase their inventories. Much of the oil supplied by the major exporters is committed months in advance to specific buyers. But Iran trades most of its oil on the day-to-day "spot" market, and thus accounted for a disproportionate share of the extra sales. That does not mean that a U.S. ban on Iranian imports would have reduced Iran's oil revenues very much. If American companies had not purchased the oil, others

would have. The price would have been a bit lower, since other bidders would presumably have found the shipments less well matched by distance to market or specific chemical refining needs. The difference would have amounted to pennies a barrel for Iran — at most a few million dollars for a country that exports 50 to 75 million barrels a month.

A total embargo on purchases from Iran could make a big difference — if it could be enforced. Crude oil is famously fungible, very difficult to track en route to the refinery. South Africa, for example, has never had much difficulty finding suppliers willing to ignore principle for a few dollars a barrel. Still, without a military blockade, the best one could expect from an agreement to boycott Iran would be a 10 to 20 percent cut in Iranian export revenues. Then why bother with an import ban? Because symbols can matter. Carrying on business as usual while American ships are threatened by Iranian mines muddies the message to the Gulf states. If Americans won't pay a few extra pennies a barrel for oil, why should anyone believe that the United States will make real sacrifices to deter Iranian expansionism?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Choice for UNESCO

The distinct possibility now exists that Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the Senegalese who more than anyone brought UNESCO to its current low state, may soon be in a position to administer the coup de grace. Widely identified with the politicizing and the mismanagement of UNESCO, he had said he would not run for a third term as director-general, but he is. If he is re-elected, the number of nations following the United States and Britain out the door will grow, and UNESCO will face terminal drains of funds, prestige and usefulness.

The 50 members of UNESCO's executive board meet in Paris next week to nominate a candidate for later confirmation by the full membership. Mr. M'bow, playing on African regional sentiment and using the power of patronage, appears to have 18 to 20 votes — short of the necessary majority. Some-hat fewer votes are claimed by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, who is well known in diplomatic life but whose military past lowers his standing in Latin America and elsewhere. The dark horse is Federico Mayor Zaragoza, a Spanish biochemist and former education minister whose advantage and disadvantage is that he served as Mr. M'bow's deputy.

The M'bow candidacy rides on the reluctance of many nations to allow even bold evidence of unfidelity to interfere with bloc logrolling. Still, an alternative is possible. To counter the M'bow early-bailout strategy, the Europeans and Japan now seek to have the executive board stretch out the balloting and to open the contest to candidates who might come in if no announced candidate got an early majority. They have in mind Enrique Iglesias, a development economist of world standing who is Uruguay's foreign minister. He reportedly feels that to have to employ the divisive and often sordid tactics of bloc politics to win the post would make it not worth winning. But there is reason to believe he would consider a consensus draft.

Whether UNESCO can ever reform itself to the point that the United States would contemplate rejoining is a question that engages few Americans these days, certainly not many in the Reagan administration. The Congress is unwilling to pay in full even for UN activities of which it approves. But the necessary prior question is whether UNESCO's Third World members have any serious intent to save it in order to help recreate the international culture of the mind that was the organization's founding inspiration. The voting for director-general will tell.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Baker Is Still Right

Putting heavy emphasis on economic growth, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker urges the world to look to the United States for managing Latin America's debts. Growth is the key to this debate. Some Latin countries say they need sweeping reductions in their debts to enable their economies to grow. Mr. Baker responds that most of these countries are now getting along pretty well and any debt reduction would threaten their future development. The evidence supports Mr. Baker.

Among the Third World's biggest debtor countries, growth now averages about 3.7 percent a year, a good deal higher than in America. And their export earnings are rising. But if their goal is continued growth, the debt must be handled in ways that preserve these countries' access to international trade and finance. That is how countries get rich. Mr. Baker did not need to point out that many Latin countries have experienced with economic isolationism and import substitution, thereby enriching a few people but only at the expense of their countries and their fellow citizens.

Things are moving mostly in the right direction, but Mr. Baker had several improvements to suggest. Addressing the adversary relationship that has evolved between some developing countries and the International Monetary Fund, in its role as financial policeman, he gently nudged the IMF to give more attention to these countries' long-run prosperity while working on their short-run deficits. He proposed setting aside resources within the IMF to cushion unpredictable shocks like natural disasters, sudden drops in commodity prices and sudden rises in interest rates.

It has been just two years since the secretary laid out his plan for Latin debt. While sticking with his basics, he was also trying to acknowledge some of the debtor countries' grievances. The Baker plan is proceeding more slowly than his author expected, chiefly because the rich countries' growth rates, and the markets for Latin exports, have expanded less rapidly than he had assumed. But if progress has been slower than he hoped, it is still progress and it is substantial.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Cement the Partnership

The United States and Canada have only a few days to make history. Monday is the deadline for agreement to meld the world's largest trading partnership into a zone of free trade. Success or failure will shape both countries' economic development and North America's role in the global economy.

There is a way to capture this moment: Prime Minister Mulroney and President Reagan must step in personally and direct their negotiators to find compromises. Neither side expects or wants completely free trade, nor does either desire to dissipate the momentum toward that goal. But by Monday, the administration must not only concede that it has a deal or is close. If not, its negotiating authority evaporates.

Mr. Mulroney proposed the pact in 1985 to guarantee Canadians better access to the world's largest economy. Mr. Reagan endorsed it because the United States needs Canada's natural resources and its markets.

Canada walked out last week after 18 months of negotiation. The issue was its demand for firm rules to settle disputes. Ottawa reasonably wants a reliable shield against U.S. protectionists. Washington has legitimate concerns. Too Canadians resist negotiating on taxes and subsidies affecting trade. Ottawa also seeks to preserve Canada's

a culture — like its own publishers of books and magazines. And it wants no change in the existing free-trade pact on autos.

U.S.-Canadian trade totaled about \$125 billion last year. Each is the other's best customer by far. Canada buys one-fifth of U.S. exports — as much as all 12 nations of the European Community and twice as much as Japan. The United States buys three-quarters of Canada's exports: a third of U.S. foreign investment is in Canada.

But the two nations are hardly equal, and there's the rub. Canada, while eager to win more of the U.S. market, fears being overwhelmed by its giant neighbor. And some American industries, like lumber, want to bar Canadian competition. Protectionists pressing to limit concessions have, as usual, turned on more heat than the industries that stand to gain from wider trade. And both countries' leaders are weaker politically than when they launched this grand design.

The resistance to freer trade in Congress and Parliament is formidable. It threatens the improved relations that the president and the prime minister have fostered. If they are to preserve what they have gained and set their nations on an even more promising path, they must reach for agreement quickly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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OPINION

Crusaders Take a Toll On Liberty

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a part of the American public and its political elite that is crucially alienated from the political system. The actions of William Casey of the CIA, as revealed, or purportedly revealed (there are denials), by Bob Woodward of The Washington Post, are a consequence of this.

If the rogue projects that the CIA director pursued had been merely his own, they would not be worth taking so seriously. But they were not; they faithfully reflected beliefs fundamental to the policies of the Reagan administration. They pose a problem which critics of the administration must recognize — the perceived dilemma of people who passionately believe that the majority in America, by its unwillingness to countenance an adventuresome and interventionist secret policy, jeopardizes democracy's survival.

It has long been apparent that the administration was doing all it could to evade congressional restrictions on clandestine operations, particularly those directed against the Sandinistas. Mr. Casey considered Nicaragua "an occupied country" in a war, and "not even an undeclared war," between the Soviet Union and the West.

Until the Iran-contra affair, it was possible to believe that the administration was staying within the letter of the law, or of what it construed to be the letter of the law. Now we know otherwise. It operated outside the law, and Mr. Casey wanted to make such an arrangement permanent by setting up an unofficial secret service at the disposal of the president and himself — in Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's phrase, an "off-the-shelf, self-sustaining, stand-alone" secret service.

Mr. Casey allegedly put such a group together to attempt the murder, forbidden to the legal American services, of a Shiite leader in Lebanon. He escaped serious injury in a bombing in which 80 passengers died.

The United States has arrived at a point where people elected or appointed to execute the law find the law an obstacle to a mission which they believe history, rather than the public, has confided to them. Mr. Casey, Colonel North, Rear Admiral John Poindexter, those working with them considered themselves agents of a nobler cause than either the law or Congress provides.

People who believe they possess a mission beyond the constraints of law and duly expressed public opinion will not be stopped by more laws. Those who believe, as did Mr. Casey, that a third world war is already waged in the shadows, that it is the 1930s all over again, will conclude that those who write laws restraining American secret operations must be fools, or duped by the enemy, or appeasers. They will believe that breaking or evading the law is for heroes, and that one day they will be cheered for having done so.

It is a bad road America has been traveling. A certain capability for covert action is necessary to governments, and used intelligently this can serve the common good — though the record of intelligent use is not impressive even among those, like Britain and France, who do these things better than America has done.

The CIA has itself to blame in part. A lack of strict professional conscience led it into crimes and follies meant to please presidents — Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon — who were willing to turn a blind eye to illegality. That backfired on the agency in the early 1970s and led to strict new constraints.

Its scruples since then led to Mr. Casey's plan to create another agency outside the law, and to the bizarre transformation of the National Security Council into a covert operations agency. The CIA cannot be blamed, though it will pay part of the price.

The larger problem is that a part of American opinion and of the national leadership is so convinced of imminent, even apocalyptic world crisis that the American system no longer suits them. They want a president free to act without restraint in foreign relations, and without accounting to Congress. They would like to have that because the U.S. Constitution does not allow it. Thus they have disregarded the law in the conviction that world crisis confers on them a right to unconstitutional action.

One can understand what these people believe, and why, but it is useless to make the argument to them that they are destroying what they claim to be protecting. They are patriots, in their way, but they are zealots, and in the end they are not in the government's camp but in the other. This is too bad for them; but if they have their way it could prove too bad for the rest of us.

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Glasnost: Doubt the Russians, but Work With Them

By Nicholas Daniloff

CHESTER, Vermont — The United States and the Soviet Union are on the verge of a potentially major improvement in their relations and so far no disastrous incident — like last year's Zakharov-Daniloff affair — has erupted to spoil the momentum. Let us hope none will.

Both superpowers have something to gain by concluding a verifiable agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles and then negotiating other curbs on conventional forces, nuclear testing and strategic missiles.

Yet questions will remain: Can the Russians be trusted? Have they really changed under Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost*? Have they suddenly become more open, more honest?

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is making a radical effort to identify its many domestic problems and find modern, less ideological solutions. How successful it will be is yet to be seen. So far, *glasnost* has done little to improve the economy and the overall living standard.

Abroad, the Kremlin is engaged in a high-powered effort to persuade the West that Mr. Gorbachev's leadership is more flexible and straightforward than that of his predecessors.

In late August, I was invited to attend an unusual Soviet-American conference at Chautauque, New York. The last thing I wanted to do at that time was come face to face with 240 top officials from a country that had given me some of the worst weeks of my life. A year had passed since the KGB took me hostage to obtain the release of its spy, Gennadi Zakharov, arrested in New York on Aug. 23, 1986.

The FBI, I am still bitter about being made persona non grata in a country that I have spent most of my professional career covering. But I cannot live in bitterness forever.

In the end, I decided to go. If anyone would feel awkward, it should be the Russians, not me. Imagine my surprise, then, when Leonid Dobrokhov of the Communist Party's Central Committee complimented me on my coverage of the Soviet Union. I was even more taken aback when he expressed the hope that I would continue to write on Soviet-American affairs.

It was an Alice-through-the-looking-glass encounter. Prior to *glasnost*, other American journalists in Moscow and I were attacked for being overly critical and hostile. Now, the Soviet press is criticizing some of the very things that we were upbraided for reporting.

Important signs of change cannot be denied: Mr. Gorbachev ended the bitter exile in Gorky of Andrei Sakharov, which had become a cause célèbre in the West and troubled many of my intellectual friends as well.

He is trying to maneuver the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan, although he still is not ready to pay the full price demanded by the West: return to the status quo ante.

The Soviet Union has allowed a congressional delegation to make an extraordinary visit to the secret and controversial Krasnoyarsk radar station, which U.S. officials believe violates the SALT-2 arms control agreement.

• The Russians have improved their Far East flight-control center to guide commercial flights between Alaska and Japan and avoid another incident like the shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 in 1983 that killed all 269 aboard.

Moscow is taking actions that even a year ago did not even seem imaginable. Still, it is too early to say that the leopard has changed its spots.

History weighs heavily on the Soviet Union. In centuries past, lying and deception were instruments of power freely used by the czars. Soviet officials today are not yet known for devotion to the truth. This is hardly surprising. Any government wants to present itself in the best possible light. In the Soviet Union, there is no legal opposition (loyal or disloyal) to leak the other side of the story; there is no independent press to dig it out.

The Soviet Union continues to be governed by a self-appointed elite that does not spring from the population at large and is not accountable to the Soviet people. The members of the Politburo and Secretariat are not restrained by the checks and balances that divide and limit power in the United States. They face no agonizing objections from the Supreme Soviet, no challenges from the Soviet Supreme Court. In world affairs, only the United States and its Atlantic alliance allies constitute a check on the power of the Kremlin.

Mr. Gorbachev's major preoccupation is not with truth-in-arms-deals but with the economy, which is in serious disarray and in danger of falling fatally behind the advanced industrial

world's economy. The situation is so grave, as even the Soviet military concedes, that priority allocations of resources are no longer enough to keep its equipment on a par with the West's.

The general staff knows that the Soviet economy as a whole must be reformed. The Soviet Union is going through a perilous transition that is likely to make everyone but the most self-confident Soviet politicians feel insecure. Bureaucrats who execute orders know they are in danger of being removed. Military leaders know they are under scrutiny while carrying the responsibility of defending the nation (as the case of Mathias Rust, the young West German who flew a plane to Red Square, showed).

Economic planners are being forced into uncharted waters. Ideologies are being told by Mr. Gorbachev and his aides that Marx, and possibly even Lenin, were not always right.

An insecure nation takes risks only after deep calculations, and the Kremlin is doing plenty of calculating. It has good reason to want to conclude arms deals with the United States. Americans have their own reasons to join in.

We should move ahead in this new and, one hopes, productive Soviet-American dialogue. We should deal with each other seriously, without insults and with mutual respect. But Americans should never delude themselves that *glasnost* has reformed the adversary or liquidated its imperious practice of using deceit and bluff to make up for chinks in its armor.

The writer, an leave from U.S. News & World Report, is writing a book about the Soviet Union. He continued this comment to The New York Times.

Glasnost: A True Test Is How the Jews Are Treated

AS *glasnost* unfolds, the Kremlin's treatment of Jews, the Soviet Union's most Westernized community, may serve as an early indicator of its future policy toward the West.

A struggle between two perceptions of *glasnost* is under way. On the one hand, there are the pro-Western forces; on the other, ultranationalists who, once dormant, are trying to gain ground during the current period of ideological instability.

Jewish issues lie in the forefront of the general political debate. Such recent events as the exhibition of paintings by Marc Chagall at the Pushkin Museum; the sudden "discovery" of a Soviet Jewish war heroine hanged by the Nazis; and a reception given to Pamyat, an anti-Semitic organization, at Moscow City Hall represent Moscow-flexing by proponents

of the competing ideologies. Jewish emigration has become synonymous with human rights, a largely Western concept. But Mikhail Gorbachev's policy toward Jews should not be judged solely by emigration statistics.

Jews' right to emigrate should remain on the West's agenda, but what does *glasnost* have to offer Jews who stay? Both new opportunities and new dangers seem in store for them.

Soviet leaders have long seen Jews as Western fifth columnists, because most of their brethren lived in the West. Any Jewish life in the Soviet Union inevitably would mean links with foreign communities. Anti-Semitism became as intrinsic to Moscow's own "doctrine of containment" as the Berlin Wall.

Soviet Jews would like their children to have a fair chance for university study, to be able to

vacation in Israel and even settle there with an option to return. They would like unhindered opportunities to study their heritage. They need free contacts with the rest of the world.

Today's Soviet Union has a long way to go to achieve this ideal. It seems as impossible as making the economy efficient, officials accountable to the public, health care modern and people happy. Yet Mr. Gorbachev says these are his goals.

He can find the recipe for such magic only in the West. His access and political survival directly depend on how fast he can import Western ways. To the extent that he intends to Westernize the Soviet Union, Jews will benefit from reforms.

Alexander Goldfarb, a Soviet Jewish activist who emigrated to the West in 1975, writing in The New York Times.

To Protect All the Ships in the Gulf, Reflag Them All

By Chester L. Cooper

WASHINGTON — James Russell Lowell was a poet, not a foreign policy guru, but diplomatic historians, reflecting on U.S. naval movements during the summer of 1987, may find it interesting when he wrote "pearls of thought in Persian Gulf's bays."

The official rationale for the huge U.S. deployment has varied from time to time. But through the rhetorical mark, two "pearls of thought" are discernible: Washington wanted to assure safe passage of allied oil through the Gulf, and it hoped to present a strong Soviet naval presence there. Two justifications were added later: "self-defense" and pressure on Iran to comply with a U.N. cease-fire.

The first objective is noble indeed. The oil in question is destined not for America but for Europe and Japan. The tankers and crews involved are not American (despite Old Glory flapping astern) but foreign, and the resulting revenues flow not to Americans but to Kuwaitis.

Yet the reflagging exercise is costly to U.S. taxpayers (the Pentagon has hinted at an additional \$200 million), and puts American lives at risk. The second aim is less altruistic: The Gulf should not become a Soviet military theater. Yet, even heartland Americans may wonder whether the administration has not overdone it.

Whatever its origins, America's current posture has skewed its one neutral policy in the Iran-Iraq war. The Reagan administration's urge to embrace Baghdad — which, if memory

serves, was the aggressor and long the principal menace to oil shipments in the Gulf — may have reflected a psychological need to demonstrate foreboding for the attack on the Stark. Or it may have provided pious compensation for earlier grotesque advances to Tehran. Or, perhaps, it was a shrewd move in the great-power game.

Whether any or none of these apply, current U.S. policy seems to have emboldened Iraq to resume its attacks on Iran's oil installations and tankers. This, in turn, has sparked a spate of Iranian madness that has substantially increased America's risks in the region. It is no small irony that the Gulf is now a much more dangerous place than it was before the American deployment.

The Iraqi action against Iran and the Iranian counteraction against all come raise awkward questions: Are U.S. warships in the Gulf solely to protect Kuwaiti tankers? Or was the administration's original intent to protect allied-bound oil? If the warships are there to protect Kuwaiti tankers, then the Kuwaiti sheikhs have royally conned U.S. taxpayers and sailors.

The second consideration is the one the administration implied at the outset. But, if this be true, shouldn't America offer to reflag all Gulf oil tankers? Oil is critical for Western Europe and Japan whether shipped in Kuwaiti or other bottoms.

Add Iran to the stew. Its oil supplies Japan and — are you ready for this? — the United States. Ayatollah

Ruhollah Khomeini would hardly seek American help, but suppose he asked Syria or Libya to flag Iranian tankers and those countries then sought Soviet aid?

Given the lofty rationale for American protection of Kuwaiti tankers (aside from the opportunity to score points in Tehran and to move Soviet warships into the Gulf), why should not Moscow accede?

Farfetched? Who would have predicted last June that almost 10 percent of the U.S. Navy would now be churning up the waters of the Gulf? Even a fraction of this grisly scenario could turn the Gulf's sea-lanes into a California freeway at rush hour. Add a few trigger-happy crazies and the situation would be far from what the administration and Congress bargained for when reflagging began. If the War Powers Act doesn't pass now, it certainly will then.

A way out of this nightmare would be a Gulf cease-fire, leading to a general resolution of hostilities. This now appears unlikely. No third force, not even the United Nations, seems to have the clout to exact Iranian concessions in exchange for peace.

The threat of an arms embargo will have little effect: Sleazes anywhere would provide the goods at a price.

As for Iraq, Washington has already failed to persuade Baghdad to halt its attacks; Kuwait and Saudi Arabia probably now see Iraq as their surrogate in bringing Iran to heel.

Alas, America is engaged in the Gulf at great cost and risk but with virtually no leverage over the principals or even the supporting cast. In Vietnam, Americans discovered that leverage can be established only before making major commitments of assistance. Once resources are dedicated, the only leverage left is the threat to withdraw them. But such a threat is rarely taken seriously; international embarrassment and domestic political cost inhibit follow-

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Strike in Spain

MADRID — As a forerunner of a general strike, inspired by the Socialists to paralyze the national life of Spain, with a vast revolutionary plot behind it, all railway employees in Madrid will walk out at one o'clock tomorrow morning [Oct. 2]. Official notification was served upon the Civil Governor. At almost the same time the railway employees throughout the provinces also will quit work. The Government is taking energetic steps to resist the movement. Much indignation prevails, especially among the "bourgeoisie," over the decision to strike, and the Government is receiving many offers of support in what threatens to develop into a social war. It is regarded as certain that the strike of railway men will be followed by strikes in other industries connected with the railway system.

1937: Palestine Arrests

JERUSALEM — Following the recent recrudescence of terrorism in Palestine, culminating in the murder of two British police officers, the British authorities today [Oct. 1] order the removal from office of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the arrest of four other Arab leaders who are to be deported. Of the four, against whom warrants have been issued, Hussein Khalidi, Mayor of Jerusalem, and Fuad Saba, secretary of the Arab Committee, whose dissolution has also been decreed, have been arrested. The other two, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, treasurer of the Arab Bank, and Jamal Hussein, one of the most noted agitators, are at large. The Grand Mufti is believed to be taking refuge in the Mosque of Omar. The Grand Mufti is the religious and civil head of the Palestinian Arabs.

OPINION

From the Hill, Refreshingly,
A Lesson in Judicial Process

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Twice, during the hearings on the Bork nomination, foreign visitors remarked to me that they found the process deeply impressive. Watching the Senate Judiciary Committee at work, one said, he understood that the American system was "regenerative in its openness."

For Americans, too, the hearings on this Supreme Court nomination have been remarkable. They have instructed citizens on the court and the Constitution. They have confounded the cynical view that everyone in Washington has base political motives.

Yes, there were members of the committee who seemed interested only

in the theory of "strict constructionism." The idea is that "legislators make the law," Judge Posner wrote, while judges merely "find and apply it" without weighing the consequences. Then he said: "There never has been a time when the courts of the United States, state or federal, behaved consistently in accordance with this idea. Nor could they."

Courts, Judge Posner wrote, "have to weigh policy considerations" even in deciding private rights. Should an heir who murders his benefactor have a right to inherit? If a locomotive sparks a field on fire, should the railroad or the farmer bear the cost? "Such questions," he said, "cannot be considered sensitively without considering the social consequences." And that is even truer in reading the Constitution. Judge Posner was maintaining what the school of legal realists said two generations ago: that judges, though they strive for dispassion, inevitably bring to decisions their built-in assumptions. They are not adding machines.

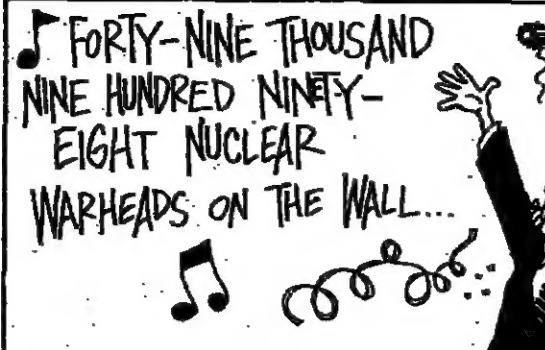
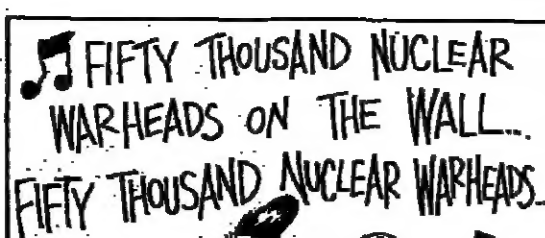
That is why senators were so intent on exploring how Judge Bork would approach the job of a Supreme Court justice. That is why they pressed him so hard on his criticism of the court's past decisions, and on his changes of position during the hearings — 20 such changes, by one count. They, and all Americans, know that it matters who sits on that court.

One compelling illustration in the hearings was the question of privacy. Judge Bork said that judges should enforce only those values put in the Constitution by the framers, and privacy was not mentioned. But he conceded that specific provisions of the Bill of Rights protected aspects of privacy: the guarantee against unreasonable searches, for example. So a judge who does not see that value there, or who gives it grudging recognition, is making his own choice.

The hearings had their troubling side. To see senators trying to extract what amounted to commitments from a Supreme Court nominee made me uncomfortable; I prefer the old tradition of nominees refusing to discuss particulars. But in this case the ideological purpose of the nomination was so clear, and Judge Bork's past positions so provocative, that there was no choice. And in the process all Americans were educated.

The New York Times.

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If the U.S. Cannot Give More, It Should Give More Widely

In response to "West Rejects Third World Aid Drive" (Sept. 12).

As a long-time America watcher and former adviser to Third World governments, may I express my sympathy for the U.S. position that sees little link between disarmament and foreign aid.

America has spent close to \$1 trillion on defense in the past four years. But it may need most of the savings that result in the short term from disarmament agreements to take care of the welfare of its own disadvantaged minorities. For example, billions of dollars will be needed annually to aid the millions of Americans reported to go partly blind; to care for AIDS victims, screen risk groups and combat the disease; and to remove deficiencies in the schools, especially in poor districts.

For all that, the Third World is poised to press ahead for increased levels of U.S. aid. Unfortunately, while America continues to be the world's leading provider of financial assistance, it also finds itself in the last place among the seven leading industrial nations when classified according to the proportion of gross domestic product it sets aside for foreign aid. This percentage is 0.23 for the United States, whereas France leads with 0.49. Even so, significant increases in U.S. aid are not likely in the near future, because America is under pressure to balance its budget. But to fend off Third World criticism, it can make its assistance more diversified and development oriented.

As it is, almost 70 percent of America's total aid for 1987 goes to help build up the military and security capabilities of the recipient nations. Israel gets the

lion's share of it followed by Egypt. Other favored nations are the Philippines, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey. At the same time, the poorest nations nearing collapse are facing deep cuts.

MULLATE VASUDEVAN,
Cannes, France.

His Name Is on the Cover

Regarding the report "A New Book by Gorbachev Lacks That Personal Touch" (Sept. 24) by Edwin McDowell.

The article stated that the Kremlin had not decided if it would allow Mikhail Gorbachev's name to appear on the title page. We have a contract with the Soviet authors' agency, VAPR, in which Mr. Gorbachev is named as an author, and the German edition of the book has been published by now, with Mr. Gorbachev's name on the cover and the title page.

The report implies that the book is neither authentic nor exclusive. However, as Leonid Petrov, spokesman at the Soviet Embassy in Austria, said, the book was approved by the Kremlin in the form in which it has been published. It presents the points of view and goals that Mr. Gorbachev has articulated from the time he became general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in 1985 until the summer of 1987. We have never asserted anything else, and we certainly have never claimed that the Austrian journalist Herbert Steininger conducted interviews with Mr. Gorbachev.

The project did not come by way of the Austrian government, which has nothing to do with the book. With respect to the United States, the Austrian publishing

house Verlag Orac simply asked the

Austrian trade commissioner in the United States to name an agent who might be interested in offering American rights. As to the claims that Scott Merodith, the literary agent for the book in the United States, is quoted as making, to our knowledge there has never been agreement as to a series of interviews with Mr. Gorbachev. The book is based on material from Mr. Gorbachev's speeches, interviews and statements. The author is therefore Mr. Gorbachev, and the Kremlin gave its consent to that.

HELMUT HANUSCH,
Director,
Verlag Orac, Vienna.

Against Cold War Logic

Some of our writers argue that we cannot deal with the Russians because of their treachery in the past (Yalta, Eastern Europe, Berlin) and their evil actions in the present (Afghanistan, emigration policy) and that even to consider ending the Cold War is to abandon all those who ever have suffered or are suffering under Soviet rule.

If the Soviet cold warriors used this same logic to continue the senseless (and dangerous) chest puffing by pointing to the United States' past treachery (Iran, Guatemala in 1953, Lebanon in 1958, Vietnam, Chile in 1973) and our evil present (Nicaragua, South Africa, Angola, Iran again) then we would forever be doomed to a world dominated by fear and mistrust.

The consummate cold warrior, Henry Kissinger (motives notwithstanding) cut a deal with a China that was wracked by the grossest excesses of the

A Wicked, Beautiful Place —
Let's Hope They Don't Fix It

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

FLORENCE — For me, the ambiguity of this beautiful and wicked old city was unforgettably expressed by Orson Welles, playing the drug smuggler Harry Lime in Graham Greene's "The Third Man."

When an old friend confronts Lime with his anti-social behavior, Lime offers a ready excuse: Florence. Five centuries

of treachery, war and fratricide, he says, gave the world the glories of Dante, Michelangelo and Leonardo, while 500 years of peace and brotherly love in Switzerland produced only cuckoo clocks.

Lime's excuse is, to be sure, cynical and mischievous, worthy of the worst of the Borgias. But whatever your excuse for being in Florence (mine was to witness a conference on "development" between Italian local officials and their U.S. counterparts), you cannot escape

MEANWHILE

of treachery, war and fratricide, he says, gave the world the glories of Dante, Michelangelo and Leonardo, while 500 years of peace and brotherly love in Switzerland produced only cuckoo clocks.

But one soon learns that by U.S. standards Italian local government, once nearly all, is now very nearly nothing so far as real power is concerned. Cities, regions and provinces have little or no taxing authority and essentially administer the budgets sent to them from Rome.

There came a symbolic moment in the conference: The mayor of a nearby town arose to ask how U.S. cities get their hands on land for public purposes. Marie Kearns, a county commissioner from Springfield, Ohio, explained the process of condemnation. The looks of awe and envy on Italian faces would not have been exaggerated if she had been talking about how to send men to the moon.

Yet the matter cannot be left there. Americans may have developed better tools for local government. But why then are so many U.S. cities dead, joyless places — places from which the mobile flee at sunset?

Florence may be a wicked old place, a bit down at the heels. And government may be largely a ceremonial ballet by figureheads. Yet I have never seen a city whose residents seem to be so happy with what they are and where they are.

Long after nightfall, even on a weekday night, the labyrinthine streets echo with darning, snoring motor bikes. People by the hundreds course up and down, walking and talking, always talking. Italian local officials may profess to envy the power of a commissioner of Dade County, Florida. But in Florence, the real danger is that somebody will get the itch to fix what is not broken. Brutalistic cathedral dome, one of the architectural wonders of the world for more than five centuries, still sears severely. And one is told that the sewer system is mostly Roman, and still working. No wonder a sense of urgency is missing.

With all the kamikaze driving down streets never meant for cars, with all the fine mists of dust and gas fumes, the city of the Medici seems to be living a robust life, far from the critical list of ailing or dying cities. When the last internal combustion engine is lost in the rubble of the last instant-food joint, Florentines may still be living contentedly on the trust of their treasures.

It is enough to make you wonder if, we not they, are the real beginners at the mysterious business of making cities live and work.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cultural Revolution, a period that made Stalin's purges of the 1930s seem tame by comparison. Fifteen years later, the West and the Chinese are reaping the benefits of that deal. All we have to lose by dealing with the Russians are the chains of a senile ideology.

PETER HOPPMANN,
Chengdu, China.

Troubled, But Still There

Regarding "Commune's Violence, Drugs Test Dances' Tolerance" (Sept. 15).

Having lived in Copenhagen's "Free State of Christians" for four years, I was shocked to read that the drug pushers have become overtly racist. Nevertheless, I wish to make two comments. First, Christians have indeed been used as a "social garbage can," so much so that in 1979 we were compelled to throw out the hard-drug pushers and junkies whom Danish officials kept on sending to Christians. Second, the death of Christiana's dream has been foretold over and over again, but it is still there.

JEAN-MANUEL TRAIMOND,
Paris.

Steyn Said It First

Senator Joseph Biden is a plagiarist. So was Churchill. His often used exhortation "All will come right" was taken from Martinus Steyn, the president of Orange Free State during the Boer War, as Martin Gilbert notes in his book "Winston Churchill: Finest Hour, Nineteen Thirty-Nine to Nineteen Forty-One."

JAMES G. DEFARÉS,
Bloemendaal, Netherlands.

GENERAL NEWS

Canvas Off, Guns Firing,
Gunboats Strike in Gulf

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Iran, responding to Iraqi air raids on ships carrying its oil abroad, launched a long-awaited blitz on Gulf shipping with gunboat attacks reported against three tankers within 16 hours.

Gunboats believed to be Iranian attacked the tankers late Wednesday and early Thursday as Iraq claimed yet another air strike on an Iranian vessel.

The captain of one of the tankers hit near the Iranian oil terminal of Hormuz, at the mouth of the Gulf, said the attackers, in two unmarked boats, soaked past French and Soviet warships before opening fire.

"They had the gun covered in canvas, and when they arrived near the ship, they took away the canvas and fired away," the captain of the Pakistani-flagged tanker Johar said over the ship's radio.

He said the boats carried no flags or markings and after the attack headed toward the Iranian island of Qeshm.

One looked like a 60-foot (18-meter) patrol boat, he said, and the other was smaller and lower in the water.

He said the two boats approached the 80,000-ton tanker shortly after a French warship was seen escorting a ship and a Soviet warship passed escorting another.

Five rockets hit the tanker's crew-accommodation area and "there was a lot of strafing by a machine gun," he added.

Iraq has claimed attacks on 12 tankers working for Iran since Sept. 21, when the U.S. Navy attacked and later sank an Iranian ship, the Iran Ajr, which the Americans said was dropping mines into the Gulf.

Independent shipping sources have so far confirmed eight of the Iraqi attacks.

There had been no sign of Iranian retaliation for the intensified Iraqi strikes until a Greek tanker was hit by gunboats off Dubai on Wednesday.

The attack on the Johar followed similar strikes overnight on two tankers, according to Japanese sources.

No casualties were reported in the raids, in which the ships were reportedly hit by rocket-propelled grenades and machine-gun fire.

One of the targets, the 236,425-ton Western City, was said to have been hit in the Strait of Hormuz en route to Iraq's nearby oil terminal to load one million barrels of crude oil.

The Iranian-flagged vessel had

earlier taken on a partial cargo of oil at an Abu Dhabi terminal.

The second victim, the Japanese-flagged Nichiharu Maru, was strafed with machine-gun fire from five speedboats on Wednesday, the ship's owners in Tokyo said.

Officials at Nissho Shipping said that damage was minor and that the 237,586-ton tanker had left the Gulf with Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabian crude destined for Japan.

Meanwhile, Iraqi aircraft attacked a small Australian fishing boat in Iranian waters on Thursday and killed the captain, regional shipping sources said.

They said the 85-foot Shepton Bluff took a missile in the wheelhouse as it fished for shrimp under contract to the Iranian government in the southern Gulf.

The vessel operated as a joint venture between Bluff Fisheries of Australia and a United Arab Emirates company, al-Aqili.

In Baghdad, Iraq said earlier that its air force had hit an Iranian ship in the northern Gulf on Thursday, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Gulf shipping sources were not immediately able to confirm that a ship had been hit.



Crew members on the tanker Johar show damage sustained Thursday in the Gulf from a rocket-propelled grenade.

BORK: Southerners Tilting Nomination Toward Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

defector of the day" and create an atmosphere that could doom Judge Bork's chances.

White House officials, describing Mr. Reagan as determined to salvage the nomination, insisted there was still time to reverse the tide.

"It's a tough fight, but I think we're doing well and we're going to keep going," Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said after he and the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., met with Senate Republican leaders and all Republicans on the Judiciary Committee members except Mr. Specter.

But Judge Bork's allies were unable to produce any defectors of their own while a new public opinion poll in 12 Southern states lent credence to Mr. Johnston's prediction of solid opposition to the nomination by Southern Democrats.

The poll by the Roper Organization, published Wednesday by The Atlanta Constitution, said Southerners oppose the nomination by 51 to 31 percent.

"Bork's support has been slipping every single day," an aide to a Southern Democratic senator said.

The more that Judge Bork's opponents raise doubts about his commitment to civil rights, the more difficult it has been for Southern Democrats, many of whom are politically conservative but who depend for their political lives on the support of black voters, to vote for his confirmation.

Without this group's support, both sides acknowledge that the nominee's confirmation chances are dim.

On Wednesday, the Bork hearings ended after 12 days of testimony from 110 witnesses. Action on the nomination now shifts to the full Senate.

Robertson Enters '88 Race
With Call 'to All' in U.S.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pat Robertson declared his candidacy Thursday for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, saying "I am stretching forth my hand to all Americans."

"This will not be the campaign of a small, well-organized minority; it will be a campaign to capture the hearts of the American people," he said in front of the house in an inner-city neighborhood of Brooklyn, where he lived briefly 27 years ago as a young minister.

Mr. Robertson, who resigned Tuesday as a Southern Baptist min-

ister and gave up his television ministry to further his presidential bid, said, "The greatest crisis facing our nation today is the decline of the family."

After upset victories in preliminary caucus skirmishes in Michigan and Iowa, Mr. Robertson defeated two other Republican hopefuls, Vice President George Bush and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, in a straw poll in Ames, Iowa, in early September.

In 1986, his supporters recruited a majority of the candidates to fill thousands of Republican precinct delegate slots in Michigan.

PERES:
Rejects Soviet Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

team on for an additional three months.

Moscow and all of its East European allies except Romania broke relations with Israel after the Israeli six-day victory over the Arabs in the 1967 war.

Shift Seen on PLO

John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported earlier from New York:

Mr. Peres has told Mr. Shultz that the Soviet Union has signaled its readiness to stop insisting that the Palestine Liberation Organization must represent the Palestinian people in any new Middle East peace talks.

Sources familiar with their meeting Wednesday quoted Mr. Peres as telling Mr. Shultz that he had been given that impression by Mr. Shevardnadze.

The sources said the Soviet minister did not say specifically that Moscow would drop its demand for a PLO delegation. But, they said, he repeatedly alluded to the question of Palestinian representation in phraseology that seemed much closer than before to Israeli and U.S. formulations.

Such a shift in the Soviet position would remove one of the major obstacles blocking an international conference that would serve as an umbrella for peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

King Hussein of Jordan, who wants international backing for any talks with Israel, has insisted on a conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

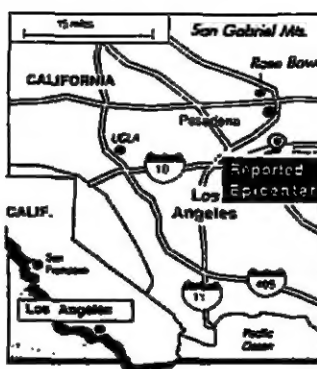
Hussein's idea has caused a split in Israel's coalition government. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc opposes it. The Labor Party, led by Mr. Peres, argues that an international conference is a necessary bridge toward direct talks with Jordan on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the past, the Soviet Union has said that the Palestinian inhabitants of Israeli-occupied territories must be represented in any talks by an independent PLO delegation.

Israel, backed by the United States, refuses to deal with the PLO and has called for Palestinian interests to be represented by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Kurdish Rebels Said to Kill 2

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Separatist Kurdish guerrillas killed two persons in a raid on a village in southeastern Turkey on Thursday, security officials said.

QUAKE:
5 Killed in L.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

the Pasadena Freeway and the San Bernardino Freeway.

A long section of the Santa Ana Freeway also had to be closed because of damage to columns supporting bridges.

Spain's King Juan Carlos I and his wife, Queen Sophia, were on an official visit to Los Angeles. They were unhurt and were carrying on their duties as normal, a palace spokesman said in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is situated near the San Andreas fault, a fracture in the Earth's crust running the length of California. From the fault, other active but lesser faults branch out.

Dr. Lucy Jones, a geologist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, called Thursday's quake "one of the most significant we have had in the last 50 years."

It was the closest to downtown Los Angeles during that period, she said.

But scientists said it was not the cataclysmic earthquake that is predicted for Southern California sometime in the next 30 years.

California has had 50,000 earthquakes of all sizes in this century. The last big quake to hit the state registered 6.5 on the Richter scale and destroyed 100 homes in the town of Coalinga in central California on May 2, 1963.

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

DEBATE: Glasnost Is Put to Test

(Continued from Page 1)

sensy, the poet, they came from all political corners. A sampling: "Comrade Korotich, does A. Solzhenitsyn have any truthful writings in addition to 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich'?"

"Thank you and your editorial board for the extremely important and necessary work of cleansing Soviet society from the Stalinist infection."

"We have to thank Stalin for the chance to sit here and have this discussion, you rascals."

"It's 50 years since the execution of Bukharin. Are there plans to publish his works?"

"Comrade Korotich, you must be very careful. A group of extremists has sneaked into the hall and they will try to sling sewage at all your company."

"Dear comrades, why has the downfall of Jewish culture, the persecution of Jews in our country, never been raised?"

"The war in Afghanistan is often compared to Vietnam. What do you think of this?"

"If Gorbachev is ousted, under various pretexts an end will be put to perestroika, reconstruction. What happens then?"

Not all the questions were answered, but most of the subjects were touched on in the discussion.

Although Mr. Korotich feared that critics of "Ogniyok" might try to disrupt the gathering, there were no incidents. The magazine has become a lightning rod for criticism of glasnost and the general liberalization of Soviet society under Mr. Gorbachev.

At a recent meeting of journalists, the No. 2 Communist Party leader, Yegor K. Ligachev, recommended the magazine for publishing "sensational" stories.

Because of the magazine's visibility, tickets to Wednesday's session, the first of three "evenings with Ogniyok," were swept up as soon as they went on sale.

Dozens waited along Kalinin Prospekt outside the theater hop-

ing to buy unused seats. When a few spare tickets became available, the sellers were nearly crushed by shouting, shouting buyers.

Inside, the atmosphere was equally intense. Anyon Borovik, a young staff writer at "Ogniyok," described for the audience of about 3,000 people, most of whom appeared to be young and well-educated, the scenes he encountered during a visit to Afghanistan.

"It is a sad, strange place," he said.

He went on to tell about Afghan veterans he met who felt estranged from the Soviet Union and were abandoned by wives and girlfriends because of wounds or psychological disorientation.

At one point Mr. Voznesensky held up a drawing from someone in the audience that showed a defaced Star of David. Mr. Voznesensky has become a target of anti-Semitic attacks because of his defense of Jews and his recent role in organizing the first major exhibition in the Soviet Union of paintings by Marc Chagall.

"If the author was so brave to send me this picture, maybe he is brave enough to stand up and name himself," Mr. Voznesensky said.

No one moved, Mr. Voznesensky shouted "forward," and the hall erupted in applause.

One of the panelists was Ilya Glaznov, a painter whose works celebrate Russian nationalism. Considered sympathetic to an unofficial group that held several marches earlier this year to protest the destruction of Russian culture, and assumed to be hostile to "Ogniyok," Mr. Glaznov declared himself a supporter of glasnost and friend of Mr. Korotich.

Yuri Nikulin, a well-known circus performer, fielded one question that asked if Mr. Gorbachev's program would meet the same fate as the changes instigated by Khrushchev.

"I think things are really changing this time," he answered. "The fact that someone could ask that question, and I can answer it here, is proof. This could not have happened five years ago."

SANCTIONS: Reagan Plans No New Pretoria Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

one member of Congress who has supported sanctions.

Nonetheless, some supporters of sanctions are likely to try to revive the debate over how much to press the South African economy as a means of encouraging change.

The sanctions imposed last year are to remain in place until the president informs Congress that Pretoria has carried out several steps, including the release of Nelson Mandela and other imprisoned

black leaders, the establishment of a timetable for eliminating apartheid and an end to military and paramilitary actions against neighboring black-ruled countries.

The administration has undertaken a legal study of whether Congress can require Mr. Reagan to impose new sanctions, and officials said they are prepared to assert that the provision is not binding on Mr. Reagan.

Critics and supporters of a sanctions policy generally agree that in

the year since the penalties were imposed, the Pretoria government has not yielded on any of the major elements of apartheid or its determination to suppress opposition.

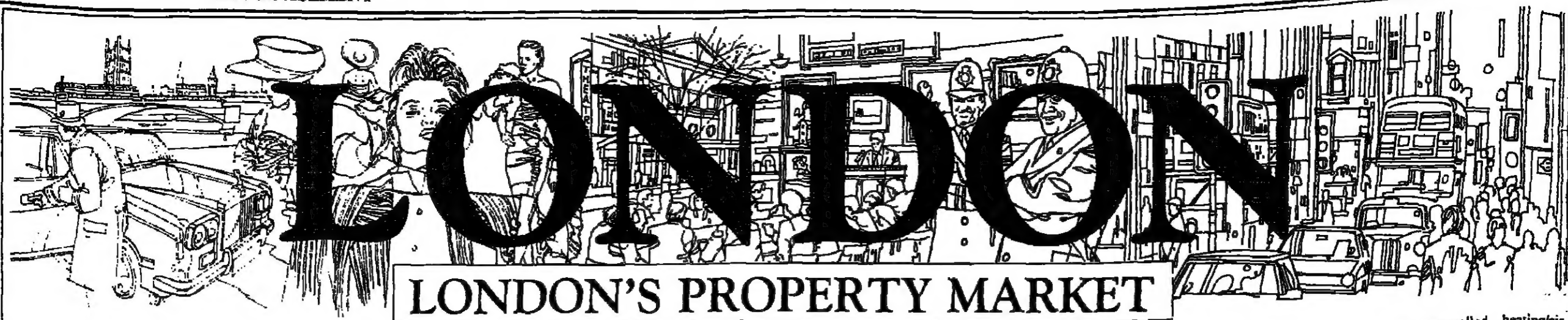
Sweden Bans Trade

Sweden announced a unilateral ban on trade with South Africa on Thursday, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Swedish exports to South Africa were worth 786.5 million crowns (\$122 million) last year.

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LONDON

LONDON'S PROPERTY MARKET

Homes in a Million

A million pounds used to buy the earth. Now it's barely the annual salary of a City tycoon, the price tag on a 40-carat diamond, the auction reserve on a very minor painting by Degas or, if you're lucky, the cost of a quality home in central London.

"Nothing palatial, mind you," says Victoria Mitchell, residential property partner at Savills, one of the capital's leading estate agencies. "Just a stylish place in a prime location."

In fact, to buy a decent family-sized villa with garden in a favoured area like Kensington, you would have to pay from £2-£3 million. Period terraced homes in Belgravia are at the same rarified level while in Kensington Palace Gardens, mostly occupied by embassies, a private house can command £5 million. Even more has been paid for Nash mansions in Regent's Park.

There is also a whole block of apartments in the magic-million class - No 12 Avenue Road in St John's Wood. Handled exclusively by agents Anscombe & Ringland, its claim to fame is the fact that the eight flats in the project - every one different - are each selling for over £1 million, the star unit being tagged at £1.7 million. Designed for maximum light, elegance, space, comfort and convenience, all are fully air-conditioned and feature gardens, terraces, balconies or patios. Three units boast a private swimming pool with sauna and one has a gymnasium with Jacuzzi. Kitchen and bathroom floors and walls are finished in ceramic or marble tiles, and entrance halls feature marble flooring. Kitchens are fully fitted with solid granite work surfaces, high-standard German units, complete with top quality appliances, freezers and micro-wave ovens. Bathrooms are individually designed with whirlpool baths in all master bedrooms.

Security is guaranteed by 24-hour porterage, close-circuit TV and video door panel. Residents are entitled to two bays in the underground car park.

Historically, it was the oil-rich Arabs and Iranians who first pushed up prices to the seven-figure level. The former are still significant in this market. They often have large families and an entourage and need the space that big money buys. But since the revolution in the City's financial services, international businessmen are also major buyers.

Sproughton, a unique family residence in one and quarter golden acres in Courtenay Avenue, Kenwood, is offered by Hampton & Sons at £2.25 million. This is Hampstead's most exclusive location, but you feel it would command that figure anywhere. It was designed with all principal rooms opening onto the gardens with views over Highgate golf course.

Ideal for entertaining, it features a panelled banquet hall with a catering kitchen. The drawing room measures 42 ft by 12 ft with French doors to the 25 ft conservatory. In addition to the master suite, there are seven other bedrooms and four bathrooms and a four-bedroom staff wing. An illuminated water garden with waterfall and stream embellishes the grounds and there is a 45 ft heated swimming pool with

paved patio surround. For the socially active, it's the last word.

At Regent's Park Lassmans is just launching the third of a row of nine super Nash houses directly overlooking the park. These classical villas have



8 The Boltons, London, SW10, £2.75 million.

landscaped gardens and gated parking; some have indoor swimming pools. The average accommodation offers five/six bedrooms, five bathrooms, three grand reception rooms plus staff quarters. Leases are the longest available on the Crown Estate (99 years unexpired) and the demand is very widely international; the most recent sale at £1.3 million was to Australian mogul Robert Holmes a Court.

In Frogmole Way, Hampstead, Lassmans offers a wide-fronted low-built detached gentleman's residence at £1.25 million freehold. The property has the aura of a country house - the superbly proportioned classical drawing room boasting three sets of full height Georgian windows. There are six bedrooms, three bathrooms, playroom and three reception rooms, as well as a three-car garage and sec-

luded gardens.

But more interest has been generated by the avant garde Number 9 West Heath Road; although built some 25 years ago, it continues to remain one of the most controversial and important houses in Hampstead. Designed by James Gowen in the 1960's, it boasts a superb 33 ft drawing room, large separate dining room, music room, luxury kitchen, breakfast room plus utility room and separate staff suite. On the first floor, a gallery overlooks the main ground floor reception area. The mas-

garages and a four-person passenger lift serving the six floors. Offers in the region of £2.4 million are invited by Savills.

The same agent asks £2.65 million for Osborne House, an eight-bedroomed listed Georgian freehold in South Bolton Gardens with private courtyard with parking for four cars and a one-third acre garden - rare in Chelsea. The garden of Manor Lodge in Hampstead's Vale of Health is smaller but, perhaps, prettier and creates a rus-in-urbe ambience for the five-bedroom house that was built in 1780 as a hunting lodge. It's hard to believe that

in its bucolic setting you are only ten minutes from Central London, but the price tag of £1.75 million is a good reminder.

Among the half-dozen seven-figure properties in the Aylesford portfolio are two two-bedroom flats in Chesterfield House, Mayfair, which will combine to make a superb family home with staff quarters (£1 million); a six-bedroom freehold with heated swimming pool and walled garden in Tregunter Road, Chelsea (£1.25 million); a truly spectacular, ambassadorial seven-bed, seven-bath period property in Hill Street,

Mayfair, with two tenanted mews cottages (£1.75 million); an imposing home in Wilton Crescent, Belgravia, completely refurbished and presented with magnificent entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, staff quarters, nursery kitchen, passenger lift and large roof terrace (£2.25 million).

The same price can buy a newly-built six-bedroom detached freehold in The Boltons, with an exterior totally consonant with its period Chelsea neighbours but the interior fitted with every possible contemporary convenience, including com-

puter-controlled heating/air-conditioning. The kitchen won the Milan International Design Festival Award.

Plaza Estates has just sold one large detached unmodernised freehold in Holland Park Villas for £1.4 million and has another under offer at the same price. Next month, Saville is launching six exceptional apartments at up to £1.25 million from a conversion of a large house in Metbury Road nearby. The scheme includes two ground and garden floor triplex apartments with huge reception rooms, conservatories and private gardens.

Fit to Live In

Never mind the traditional champagne when you move into a new London flat. Nowadays a bottle of liniment is more appropriate. The executive homes market is health and fitness crazy and developers in the capital are catering for it with an Olympiad of body-building sports facilities.

The surprisingly fast sales of such major London developments as PointWest, Chelsea Harbour, Anchor Brewhouse and The Falcons are largely due to the provision of communal facilities that amount to a private health club. It makes a lot of sense when the expense of installing and maintaining the sporting hardware and accommodation is shared by all residents.

And when it is not economically possible to allocate space for sport, other provisions are commonly made. For instance, Albert House, a development of six luxurious individual apartments behind the stucco facade of an important period building by Hyde Park, has arranged membership of the Imperial College sports centre nearby. So buyers of the £197,500-£480,000 units (through Beauchamp Estates) in Exhibition Road, Kensington, may use the extensive student facilities and swimming pool.

Leisure facilities in residential blocks are not pioneering. Back in the 1930s, Dolphin Square on the Victoria Embankment and the White House near Regent's Park, now an hotel, provided squash courts and a swimming pool and restaurant. What's new today is the clear trend for such services to be the norm rather than the exception, and they are provided at popular levels rather than just at the more rarified strata of Mayfair, Belgravia and

Knightsbridge.

The Regalian development group proved the appeal of health club facilities when it refurbished a derelict council estate in Battersea and relaunched it as The Falcons with a swimming pool and gym sauna and whirlpool spa. City executives then queued to set up home in the block which had previously been rejected by council tenants. Now Regalian automatically installs sporting facilities in all its new projects.

PointWest, erstwhile the West London air terminal building in Cromwell Road, is being converted to provide 410 luxurious apartments in what must be the capital's biggest ever office-to-residential refurbishment. At prices ranging from £110,000 for a studio to £425,000 for a three-bedder, there were queues of buyers at the launch. What attracted them were such communal goodies as health club with heated swimming pool, jacuzzi, saunas, showers, gym and club room.

The massive Chelsea Harbour complex, with 20 acres of land and 400 apartments and houses, offers a similar mix of sporting facilities with an extra dimension - a yacht club with 75 berths.

Going to the extreme, Bovis Homes has now started work on the £100 million Sands Wharf development on a ten-acre industrial site in Fulham where the sports facilities will be of international signifi-

cance. Highlight is the world's largest and best equipped indoor tennis centre, featuring 23 indoor courts. There will also be a fitness and weight training studio and an indoor swimming pool.

Cascades, arguably the most striking development in Docklands, is following the same formula; a leisure centre with indoor swimming pool,

fully equipped gymnasium, and tennis courts within the landscaped grounds. The apartments here, starting at £100,000 for a one bedder, promptly sold off-plan to speculators for just 10 per cent deposit, hoping to make a substantial return on their investment. The signs are that they will.

Alec Snobell

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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- An American in France
- A Tour of Irish Theater
- International Arts Guide

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

FIAC Broadens the Range

The International Fair of Contemporary Art (FIAC) opens Oct. 10 in the Grand Palais with the participation of 134 galleries from 18 countries, including for the first time the work of young Soviet artists. There will be 800 artists showing 5,000 works, and 101 one-man shows, including César, Leonardo Cremonini, Alan Davis, Jörg Meisner, Mimmo Rotella, Martin Bradley, Jim Amis and Robert Combas. To Oct. 18. *Michael Gibson*

Mozart at the Champs-Élysées

The cycle of Mozart operas resumes in the renovated Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Oct. 14 with "The Magic Flute." Daniel Barenboim conducting and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle as director-designer. The cast is headed by Joan Rodgers as Pamina, Eva Lind as Queen of the Night, David Rendall as Tamino and Christian Boesch as Papageno. Later performances are Oct. 17, 19, 21 and 23.

NANCY

Maguy Marin Meets Verdi

Maguy Marin, the modern-dance choreographer, will turn to opera for the first time as stage director of a new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Nancy Opera, designed by Christophe Vallaux (sets) and Montserrat Casanova (costumes). The premiere is Oct. 10, with subsequent performances on Oct. 13, 16, 18 and 20. Performances are also scheduled Oct. 27, 29 and 31 at the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Créteil, where Marin's dance company is based.

NEW YORK

Ralph Gibson Retrospective

"Tropism," a 30-year retrospective of the work of Ralph Gibson at the International Center of Photography through Oct. 25. Organized by Miles Barth, ICP's curator of archives and exhibitions, it has already been seen in Rome and Frankfurt, and after its appearance at ICP is returning to Paris, Switzerland and London. Although Gibson was born and raised in California, he is better known in Europe and, indeed, has been the odd man out of contemporary American art photography throughout his career. Gibson might perhaps be considered as one of Caplier-Bresson's American followers. It is his first retrospective, and after its forthcoming European tour it will return to America for showings in Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Sarasota, Florida. Both at ICP and in the accompanying book of the same title (Aperture, 1987), the images are in roughly chronological order. The overall impression is of a unity of vision that extends back to his earliest days as a photographer. *Gene Thornton (NYT)*

LONDON

Manners and Morals at the Tate



A major exhibition devoted to the emergence of a British school of painting during the first half of the 18th century opens at the Tate Gallery Oct. 15. "Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760" will show more than 30 works by Hogarth, including the "Rake's Progress" sequence and the "Conquest of Mexico" (detail above). Early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds anticipate the later "Golden Age" of British painting. The unique Foundling Hospital collection, pictures donated by artists at the time, has been reassembled as a centerpiece. A landscape section is included. To Jan. 3.

The Genius in the Life of Oscar Wilde

by Polly Devlin

LONDON — In 1893, when he was 38 and king of the louche and literary life of London and Paris, Oscar Wilde, man of letters and professor of aesthetics, sparkling conversationalist, ready wit, brilliant playwright and, not least, society's darling, went to dinner at Blanche Roosevelt's home in Paris.

Before dinner the guests put their hands through a curtain so that the palmist Chiero could read their palms without knowing who they were. Chiero was bewildered by the extraordinary discrepancy between one pair of hands presented to him — the left denoting hereditary tendencies and the right denoting individual development. The left hand, he said, promised a brilliant success, and was the hand of a king, but the right showed impending ruin, a king who would send himself into exile. (That "send himself" is significant, meaning that Wilde manipulated himself toward destruction, as though in some kind of atonement, planning his fall from grace as inevitable. The truth is both more complex and more simple than that.)

Wilde was a superstitious man and asked, "At what date?" "At about your 40th year," Wilde left the party immediately. Two years later he was lying face down on a discolored plank in Pentonville prison.

Wilde's life was full of such prophecies, but then Wilde's life was full of so much: "Nothing is good in moderation," he once said. "You cannot know the good in anything till you have torn the heart out of it by excess." And by God he lived up to it. Indeed he plotted too freely with his life, not avoiding injury to others.

The late Richard Ellmann, in his scrupulous biography to be published Monday by Hamish Hamilton in London, has done no injury to Wilde.

He was a prodigious man of prodigious appetite, 6 feet 3 in his all-stockinged feet, a man who gave the '90s their special character and indeed redeemed them from their late Victorian pietism. "The various labels that have been applied to the age, Aestheticism, Decadence, the Decadent period," Ellmann writes, "ought not to conceal the fact that our first association with it is Wilde, refulgent, majestic, ready to fall."

With this marvelous sentence Ellmann opens his biography — 30 years in the making — and, literary artist that he was, closes it 600 pages later with an equally moving and indeed refulgent epitaph: "Now beyond the reach of scandal, his best writings validated by time, he comes before us still, a towering figure, laughing and weeping, with parables and paradoxes, so generous, so amusing and so right."

From the onset of self-consciousness Wilde set about accumulating, assembling and arranging the elements that would make the person we think of as Oscar Wilde. He did it with a brio and consummate style that still amazes and that, at times, shocks and shocks and often seduces, that light, subverts our awareness of his genius. "Art is the only serious



Wilde in New York in 1882 and, right, Lord Alfred Douglas. Inset, caricature of Wilde by Alfred Bryan.

thing in the world," he once said, "and the artist is the only person who is never serious."

What was perfectly serious was his quest for greatness and fame. When he was only 20 he declared: "I'll be a poet, a writer, a dramatist. Somebody or other I'll be famous, and if not famous notorious." He became famous at Oxford and gave a catch phrase for his peers, his detractors and indeed the nation to think about when he sighed, "I find it harder and harder every day to live up to my blue china." Such remarks as "I want to make of my life itself a work of art. I know the price of a fine verse but also of a rose, of a vintage wine, of a colorful tie, of a delicate dish" suggest someone who has chosen perfection of the life rather than the work, an impression reinforced by something he said to André Gide years later: "I have put all my genius into my life." There was truth to this. Yet, "The Importance of Being Earnest," say, is unimpeachable in its perfection, in its refusal to allow messy emotions to fluster life.

The descriptions of Wilde are startling. One observer spoke of his sharklike mouth, another of his flabby face. Stuart Merrill described him as gigantic, smooth-shaven and rosy "like a great priest of the moon in the time of Helio-gabalus." Lady Colin Campbell described him as a great white caterpillar. One Marcel Schwob, a French literary lion of the time, saw "a big man, with a large party face, red cheeks, an ironic eye, bad and protrusive teeth, a vicious childlike mouth with lips soft with milk ready to suck some more."

He could behave abominably and often did. At a luncheon party

given for him in Paris by his brother-in-law he arrived an hour late, asked for the shutters to be closed, candles to be lighted and the mauve flowers changed. He disregarded the names of those to whom he was introduced, put on airs, questioned people and did not listen to their answers. Yet by the end of the meal he had charmed everyone there, and Jean-Joseph Renaud wrote that several of the guests wept to think that words should achieve such splendor.

MARCEL Proust once asked him to dinner. Arriving out of breath two minutes late, Proust could see no sign of Wilde. "Is the English gentleman here?" he asked the servant. "Yes sir, he arrived five minutes ago; he had hardly entered the

drawing room when he asked for the bathroom and he has not come out of it." Proust ran to the end of the passage. "Monsieur Wilde, are you ill?" he asked. "Ah, there you are, Monsieur Proust." Wilde appeared majestically. "No, I am not in the least ill. I thought I was to have the pleasure of dining with you alone, but they showed me into the drawing room. I looked at the drawing room and at the end of it were your parents. My courage failed me. . . . Goodbye, dear Monsieur Proust, goodbye." Afterwards his parents told Proust that Wilde had looked about and commented, "How ugly your house is."

Wilde once observed: "What is true in a man's life is not what he does but the legend which grows up around him. . . . You must never destroy legends." Through them we

are given an inkling of the true physiognomy of a man.

But the abounding legends — which he encouraged — have served his reputation ill. The legends do not relate his courage or his enormous kindness, but dwell on how he flaunted his flamboyant homosexuality in a repressed and festering society. Yet many of his friends and family, and acquaintances like George Bernard Shaw — who didn't miss much — were not aware of Wilde's proclivities. In fact his life seems to have been divided between a clandestine dark sexual side where, with Lord Alfred Douglas, the object of his consuming passion and the instrument of his ruin, he consorted with boy prostitutes; and a public image of self-possession and disinterestedness.

In flexing and muscling his way over the obstacle course of Victorian convention Wilde seems either to have left a part of himself behind or to have allowed to atrophy that secret part needed for fruitfulness and greatness. The raw realities — words Wilde would have hated — are that for all his kindness he had an underdeveloped heart; he refused compassion. The tragedy is that, when the latent compassion was awakened by his harrowing experiences in prison and gigantic reality had come to bear, it was too late; he could not incorporate it. "De Profundis" and "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" are his monuments to the effort. His other great gifts and his stamina had been broken in.

Continued on page 9

A Triumphant Berlioz in Lyon

by David Stevens

L YON — The case of Hector Berlioz is a strange one, full of contradictions and anomalies on a grandiose scale. The first great French composer since Rameau a century earlier, he was belated in his own country by Meyerbeer and any number of other foreigners, and the love-hate relationship between Berlioz and the French continues to this day. A giant figure of the "romantic" century, he professed not to understand the word; he presented himself as a classicist, his models were Virgil and Shakespeare, Gluck and Beethoven. A megalomaniac and narcissist on a scale rivaling Wagner, he had no Ludwig II to subsidize him, only Napoleon III, who couldn't have cared less.

It has been suggested that the French taste for moderation and antipathy for excess still work against Berlioz, although he has long ceased to be really controversial. The performance history of "Les Troyens" — an opera great in dimension and content — is instructive. It is a vast work, four and a half hours of music, demanding on the resources of even major opera houses and on audiences as well. And, unlike Wagner's music dramas, it is easy to cut: to begin with it comes in two parts that can be given separately, and it is made up of "numbers" that can be removed, like spare parts. All Berlioz ever saw was the second part, "The Trojans at Carthage," cut to shreds at the Théâtre Lyrique.

For a long time it was only the Germans who tried to present the two works together — Karlsruhe in 1890, Cologne in 1898, Stuttgart in 1913. It was probably not until 1957 that one could speak of a virtually complete, integral production of the work Berlioz wrote: Championed by Rafael Kubelick, it was given (in English) at Covent Garden.

The centenary of Berlioz's death, 1969, saw the German firm of Bärenreiter publishing its new Berlioz edition, the Dutch firm of Philips comprehensively recording the music with Colin Davis and mostly English orchestras and musicians, and Covent Garden reviving the entire "Troyens" under Davis and this time in French. But Berlioz would



The composer, by Nadar.

have felt right at home at the Paris Opera's centennial celebration — a disgracefully butchered "Troyens." Not until the Marseille Opera mounted the two parts, in 1978 and 1980, could a French audience claim to have heard all the music.

Enter the Berlioz Festival, created in 1979 in Lyon and La Côte-Saint-André, the composer's birthplace 65 kilometers (40 miles) toward the Alps, with Serge Baudo, music director of the Orchestre National de Lyon, as artistic director. At first annual, it now alternates years with Lyon's Biennale de la Danse. Each festival program has looked at Berlioz through a different lens, as it were: a Shakespeare year, for instance, or in juxtaposition with other composers inspired by the same subjects or ideas. In 1980, "La Prière de Troie" and "Les Troyens à Carthage" were given on successive evenings, and this year — after two years of planning and rehearsal — "Les Troyens," staged complete and "en une seule soirée" (as the program

puts it), for the first time in France. Four performances at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel drew Berliozians from far and near for the six and a half hour spectacle — including two one-hour intermissions during which the pilgrims could take food and drink in a tent outside the auditorium. All very Bayreuthian, except that here and there one could spot little pockets of empty seats.

But Berlioz's gigantism is only skin deep. Even when he employs vast forces, he often uses them sparingly. No composer is shrewder in judging the expressive impact of a single instrument. His singers rarely if ever have to overcome a big orchestra in full voice. The conception is vast, the execution economical.

THE staging here by the young French team of Patrice Chaurier and Moshe Leiser fits into this context. Perhaps making a virtue of the auditorium's lack of theatrical machinery — no flies, no wings — they avoided historical pageant or even any attempt to make characters look like "Trojans" or "Carthaginians." No Trojan horse, no palaces or temples, harbors or boats. Christian Rätz's scenery consisted of sand — covering the stage, stone — in the form of a wall that changed its contours from act to act, and to one side the crumbling vestiges of a 19th-century theater — a broken proscenium arch and the adjacent boxes.

What Chaurier and Leiser are on about is the rise and fall of civilizations, without reference to any specific one. Chaurier's costumes are deliberately anonymous, mostly street clothes of vaguely 20th-century configuration. The "Trojan" society is the older, more structured one; the clothes of the populace are shabby and dirty, but there is an identifiable military class with greatcoats and a ruling group with garb that might have been found in some elegant 19th-century trash can. In "Carthage" the people's clothes are identical but cleaner, almost white, while Dido wears a simple white gown, and the relationship between queen and subjects is closer, even affectionate.

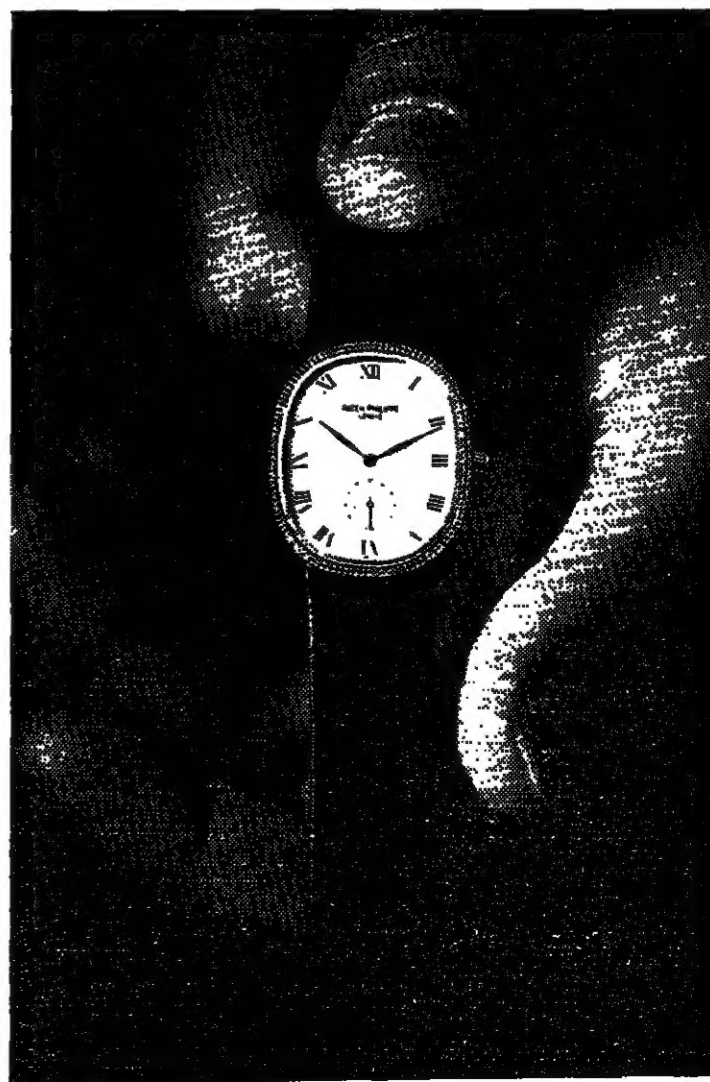
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WEEKEND

American Finds Roots in Rural France

by Charles E. Allen

LE DOUHET, France — Speckled with sunflower fields, small vineyards, a 17th-century chateau, a Roman aqueduct and a Romanesque church, Le Douhet is a small farming community accustomed to mild weather and few visitors — but the past several years have not been typical.

When the harsh winter of 1984 hit the cognac-producing region of Charente-Maritime, the inn in Le Douhet sheltered the innkeeper, his poultry, his livestock and one unlikely lodger, Rae Alexander-Minter, a black American anthropologist. Alexander-Minter had come to Le Douhet as the invited guest of one of the village's 518 residents — her cousin once-removed, Jesse Ossawa Tanner.

To Jesse Tanner, who retained no visible link to his black American heritage, Alexander-Minter's trip was an intrusion. "He wanted very much apparently to get rid of the black part of his presence and to remain French," she said.

The author of a popular children's book, "Young and Black in America," Alexander-Minter had begun research on a biography of her family during the 19th century, a family that, she said, was "symbolic of the movement of blacks into the middle class." She had come to Le Douhet to find out more about Jesse Tanner's father, Henry Ossawa Tanner, a 19th-century artist whose work will be seen in 1990 in a retrospective at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

That 1984 visit turned out to be Alexander-Minter's only encounter with the 81-year-old Jesse Tanner, who died later that spring. But she has come to know his son, Jacques, well — he is the mayor of Le Douhet — and today she maintains close ties with the French Tanners.

A handsome, articulate woman in her late 40s, Alexander-Minter had written to Jesse Tanner early in 1984 and, when she received no answer, she telephoned him. "He was very abrupt," she said. "He said to me, 'I don't want to get into any race problems.' But I told him, 'This is not a race problem, this is a family concern. You're the closest person to Tanner the artist, and I need to know what you know, for my own information and for my manuscript.' It was obvious that he didn't want to see me."

Months later Jesse Tanner finally agreed to see her. But only days afterward he sent a telegram saying that he had a bad fall and would not be able to see her after all. Alexander-Minter nonetheless flew to Paris and boarded a train for Le Douhet. "When I got to the little village, I went to the inn and I rang up and I said to whoever had answered that I was here and I wanted to see Jesse," Alexander-Minter said. "Then the phone went dead."

Undeterred, she walked down the road to her cousin's imposing estate. "This wizened old man came to the door, bent over and white as the driven snow. He had a day's growth of beard and he was disheveled and he had a cane I said, with my brown face,

"I'm your cousin from America." And he said, "You are a determined woman!"

The only child of the American artist and a singer of Swedish-Swedish origin, Jesse Tanner was born in the United States but when he was 6 his family returned to France, where Henry Tanner had been living. Jesse Tanner never again visited the United States, and with the exception of studies at Cambridge University and the London School of Mines, he spent the rest of his life in France.

A successful chemical engineer, Jesse Tanner was a private and withdrawn man, who

in his home, brought back his Afro-American heritage, which he was trying to forget," she said. "You know my son has teen-age children and I'm not sure how they're going to take to your being here." Jesse Tanner told her, "And my son is the mayor of this village."

Jesse Tanner agreed to see Alexander-Minter only during afternoons when other relatives were away. And she later discovered that he had described her to his family as an American journalist. "It was only by a sheer fluke," she said, "that the father was talking about me and he inadvertently said

The owner-director of the health foods business that Jesse Tanner founded, Jacques Tanner says he has no problems with his mixed racial heritage: "France is a multi-racial society. It always has been and it always will be."

Born several years after his grandfather's death, Jacques Tanner never met either of his grandparents. Although he knew that he had black American roots, he knew very little about Henry Ossawa Tanner. "Around 16 or 18 I began to discover that my grandfather was a well-known painter in the U.S., but I knew nothing in great detail," he said, "because my father — who still had a large number of paintings — never hung one in our home, nor showed them to me. They were in suitcases and attics."

In his 20s, Jacques Tanner began to see some of these paintings for the first time as his father packed them off to American collectors and museums. "I thought that since he was an American artist that his paintings should return to his native country, since there were people there in a position to show them to a large public," said Tanner. Today only one or two of the paintings remain in Le Douhet.

Despite what he saw of the paintings, Tanner said, "It has only been in the past three years that Rae has made me discover the quality of his work through photographs or catalogues edited in the U.S."

As mayor of Le Douhet and as the regional official of France's Rassemblement pour la République party (that of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac), Jacques Tanner has been the bridge between Alexander-Minter and the people of Le Douhet. "The first time I came I never met the townspeople; Jesse closed them off to me," Alexander-Minter said. "In essence, I wasn't privileged to meet other people. My circle opened with Jacques. I am part of every family function."

As for the reaction of the townspeople to their mayor's American cousin, Jacques Tanner said: "When someone talks of American family members, people are not surprised to see someone with a different color of skin."

In 1989, Tanner and his wife plan to attend the opening of the Philadelphia Museum exhibition. "We will do our best to go," he said, "because that will be our way of paying homage to Grandfather."

Despite his initial reluctance, Jesse Tanner, who as a child often served as a model for his father's paintings, gave Alexander-Minter unrestricted access to the artist's possessions, where foraging among drawings, diaries, documents and other paraphernalia, she was able to piece together a more complete picture of her great-uncle.

Henry Ossawa Tanner became the best-known son of a family that Alexander-Minter called among the "first village of the black elite" in America.

Tanner was the son of Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, a minister, teacher, author and editor. Born a freeman in Pennsylvania in 1835, Benjamin Tanner was a noted civil rights leader, or a "race man" as they were



Henry Ossawa Tanner's "The Young Sabot Maker," 1895.

then known. Henry Tanner's sister, Hattie Tanner, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was the first woman and the first black to pass medical board examinations in Alabama. And his brother Carlton was an influential minister in the African Methodist Church.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the first black admitted to the American National Academy of Design, Henry Ossawa Tanner left the United States for France in 1891 because, as Alexander-Minter put it, "he could not paint and fight for civil rights too." He settled in France, and was eventually made a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor.

Though the 1920s Harlem Renaissance brought about an explosive turnout for black American artists, Tanner was never tempted to return to the United States. He remained an active absentee member of the NAACP and kept close ties with black American leaders, such as Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois. He was hailed by the press of his day as America's "foremost Negro artist." Although he took issue

with this categorization, the artist — who died in 1937 at the age of 78 — stood as a beacon for his younger contemporaries, including Erin Douglas and Hale Woodruff. Known for his genre paintings, Tanner is one of the most highly-prized American black artists today, with his paintings fetching as much as \$250,000. Although the influence of the Impressionist movement can be seen in his later work, his paintings are most remarkable for their religious-inspired use of light and shadow.

Funded by a grant from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Arts, Alexander-Minter is working with the curator Dewey Mosby to write the catalogue for the Tanner exhibition in 1990. This retrospective will include 125 works, and will tour New York and Washington before being shown in Paris. It will also include several of his photographs, including the models for his best-known painting, "The Banjo Player," now at Tuskegee University. Not present in the Philadelphia exhibition are three Tanner paintings owned by the Louvre Museum. All three have been transferred to the new Musée d'Orsay.

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WEEKEND

Young Irish Playwrights Look At Their Land's Mortal Ironies

by Francis X. Clines

The Irish theater's preoccupation with the anguish and fratricide of the Troubles remains clear.

LONDON, Northern Ireland — The Irish are acting up again, here, there and everywhere — scoring a smash at the Edinburgh Arts Festival, doing some of the best-reviewed small theater in London, and, most importantly, working here on the Field Day Theater Company's annual cross-border renewal of the dramatic urge that grips the people of the land. The Irish continue to make something lyrical from the language they were forced to learn, demonstrating the thesis of their current master playwright, Brian Friel, that "it is not the literal past, the facts of history, that change us, but images of the past embodied in language."

The Field Day Company is currently offering the fresh images and language of a new play, "Pentecost," by Stewart Parker, a

descendant of the now long-gone Easter rising were looking for sitcom wryness more than O'Casey's scorching truth about Irishmen.

Bitter themes of wasted life and muffled hope are at the heart of the best new Irish drama, most of it northern-rooted. A major new Irish play in London last year was "Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Toward the Somme," Frank McGuinness's haunting use of World War I to evoke the eternal quality of the young life constantly expended in the Troubles in the name of patriotism. Young Irish theater professionals are energized by the mortal ironies of their land. One of the most consistently exciting groups, Charabanc, is a company of Ulster actresses who write and roam ambitiously, underlining the endlessly sad fact that Ireland often forces its most talented people into exile.

But Charabanc, too, fights to stay rooted in the land, using Belfast as home base and then traveling out. This troupe, the Field Day Company and such other top theater groups as the Druid Theater of Galway gathered this week for the Dublin theater festival. The Field Day Company brought its production of "Pentecost" to the festival.

Like so much of Ireland, the theater is economically depressed but emotionally indefatigable, a place where the professionals are hungry and witty. The Field Day troupe demonstrated both attributes after a long day of rehearsals one recent night, relaxing in a Chinese restaurant as the armored cars of British troops cruised past on their wary patrols in the dark.

"What's great is you draw on the life experience of actors so directly," said Parker, who was often rewriting through the rehearsal, fine-tuning to the cast's Irish nuances. His play uses an old Victorian house in Belfast as a setting for a virtuosic recollection of "one of the most hopeless moments" in recent Irish history, the time in 1974 when the attempt at power-sharing by Protestant and Catholic failed as mistrust and violence carried the day. He has laced "Pentecost" with sad and witty indictments of dominant institutions, political and religious, as the old house itself becomes Ireland and possession the issue.

The Field Day people at the dinner table exemplified the power of theater to de-gel, to mean achievement amid the sectarian walls of Northern Ireland. The new play has an acclaimed young English director, Patrick Mason, an Australian actor working on his Irish accent, and a north-south mix of principals whose mutual Irishness was itself a breath of optimism amid the play's bitter-sweet labor and language.

"Language is more important in Irish life," said Parker, trying to explain why his countrymen are so creative with a language that was forced on them. "Language is more charged here. The Irish love to talk. It is at once the blessing and the curse of the country."

Brian Friel's own drama, "Translations," about the power of language and images, was the inaugural play of Field Day in 1980. It is now recognized as the masterpiece of a writer who was born to the Londonderry Catholic's lot of bigotry and denied opportunity, but leavened through a life of letters and a certain hope implied in the pastoral beauty just across the political border in County Donegal. This season, even as the prestigious South Bank Arts Center in London was opening Friel's latest play, "Fathers and Sons," an adaptation of the Ivan Turgenev novel, there was a fine revival of "Translations" by the Fox and Hounds Theater. That company of highly praised professionals works in a humble room above a pub in south London — only one of the many scattered places to find the Irish audience and theater. "We must never cease renewing these images," Friel cautioned in that play. "Because once we do, we fossilize."

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Stewart Parker with actresses Barbara Adair and Eileen Pollock in "Pentecost."

after who may epitomize the state of modern Irish theater: a northern Irishman, driven by Muse and the Troubles to circulate as a successful quasi-exile in London and the United States (where New York audiences have seen his "Spokenword" and "Catchpeny Twist"), but always returning home for his best inspiration and dearest audiences. "This is my subject matter," says Parker, sipping a glass of Guinness in this tough, handsome river city, the spiritual capital of Northern Ireland. "I would rather do a play here than anywhere else in the world."

It was here that Brian Friel founded the Field Day Company seven years ago with Stephen Rea. Rea is a tireless Irish actor who is in demand in London's main houses, where he ranges from Shakespeare to Cole Porter, but breaks away each fall for the Field Day tour, a classic itinerant troupe's circuitous of the two parts of Ireland for 12 weeks, from Belfast to Tralee.

"The rural Irish are so pleased you've come," says Parker, easily forgiving them their tardiness when they kind of wander in to see the show. "Dublin is in some ways the hardest audience; they resist plays about

judices of north and south. 'I keep trying to sneak up behind them, give them what they want to hear, and then twist the tail,' he said.

This was why the Field Day Company was created — to move beyond established theater with new plays that tour the whole of Ireland with a hope of effecting some change in the pessimism and violence of the north and the growing aloofness in the south. With limited arts subsidies from both governments, it has become an economically threadbare, critically acclaimed, spiritually vital keystone of modern Irish theater. It is a larger cultural force as well that involves the Irish poets Seamus Deane, Tom Paulin and Seamus Heaney, and David Hammond, a musician and broadcaster.

The Irish theater's preoccupation with the anguish and fratricide of the Troubles remains clear. One of the Edinburgh Festival's big attractions this summer was a revival of Sean O'Casey's acidly mournful look at the endless revolution, "Juno and the Paycock." After decades, the Gate Theater of Dublin made the play fresh and biting. Still, the same fine performance before a Dublin audience one night suggested that some of the

The Genius in Wilde

Continued from page 7

his fall, and syphilis was wreaking its toll.

Part of the tragedy was that he never found a befitting emblem to inspire him. While he sought in Alfred Douglas his ideal of beauty, he found in Douglas's father, the Marquess of Queensberry, his nemesis. Queensberry's mad rage and obsessive pursuit is alarming to read about even from this distance. "The impression that has been given of Queensberry," writes Ellmann, "is that he was a simple brute. In fact he was a complex one."

Ellmann's account of Wilde's two years in prison is heart-rending. The man who had approved of Beethoven's Cello in his experiments with a crucified man in order to observe his muscles in their death spasm was utterly changed by prison. It gave him pity, he said, and pity was something new to him. "This had more than a therapeutic effect — it kept him from killing himself in jail since he could not help pitying prisoners in the same misery."

This monstrous egoist was capable toward the end of his life of beseeching Gide not to use the personal pronoun in his writing: "In

art don't you see there is no first person" while expressing thus his anticipation of release from prison: "The important thing, the thing that lies before me, the thing I have to do if the brief remainder of my days is not to be maimed, marred and incomplete, is to absorb into my nature all that has been done to me, to make it a part of me, to accept it without complaint, fear or reluctance." But the old aesthete is not entirely dead. "I tremble with pleasure when I think that on the very day of my leaving prison, both the tabernacle and the lily will be blooming in the garden."

Ellmann's biography goes counter to Wilde's dictum about legends — although "dictum" is the wrong word for someone who gave his own gloss to the English language and made it simultaneously biting and brilliant, yet full of Irish accommodation and insinuation. Wilde took the clumsy apparatus of late Victorian writing, sliced it into a different fashion, threw out the heavy dusty settings and made a literature sparkle. He devised a world where amusement was paramount and surface mattered terribly. (Paraphrasing Walter Pater, he said, "The whole problem of life

turns on pleasure... the perfected hedonist is a saint.")

"His language," Ellmann concludes, "is his finest achievement, fluent with concession and rejection." And part of what makes this biography such a pleasure to read is Ellmann's fluency, his unequivocal, his insistence on what is right and true, the prospector's care with which he mines away the dross, the sediment of history and prurience to find the buried truth.

With the sure-handed delicacy and biopic vision that mark all his biographies, in particular that of James Joyce, Ellmann peels away the accretions, examines the associations and presents us with what we are impelled to take as the truth, because he has earned our trust.

Ellmann, who died last May, had, in abundance, the gifts and attributes necessary for a great biographer, including affection for his subject, a high command of prose, erudition, unequalled knowledge about his chosen times and a generous and jealous nature — the one to embrace the subject, the other to seek to possess it fully. He transforms the minutiae of Wilde's life into the stuff of life and avoids that obsessive intimate and

vulgar chronicling of the program of life that makes so much modern biography simply tedious.

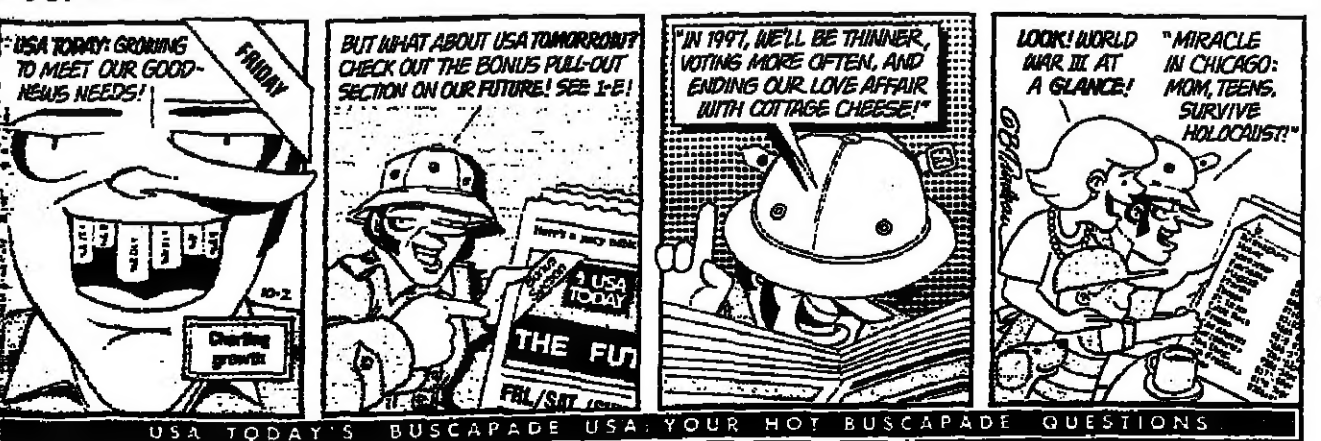
There is a continuous adjudication process in which the reader participates. Ellmann foretells without preempting and through illuminating insights reveals what Shelley called "the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present." Perhaps Ellmann's greatest feat is that he manages to conduct an inquest, rewrite history and compose a thriller all at once.

We know the facts of Wilde's life and death so well, the bleak facts of the tombstone, yet throughout the book, we do not know the outcome — which is, finally, the restitution of Wilde's reputation.

And yet a doubt remains. In performing this brilliant act of reclamation, has Ellmann reclaimed too much? In short, is Wilde worth Ellmann? He conducts the turbulent eventfulness of Wilde's life into such orchestration and rhythms as to give Wilde perhaps more than his due. The simplicity and amplitude of his writing are finally what persuades us to accept his truth.

Polly Devlin is a writer with a special interest in Irish literature.

BOONESBURY



The royal hunt scene from the Lyon production of "Les Troyens."

Berlioz in Lyon

Continued from page 7

The staging relies almost entirely on body language, and the eloquent, almost choreographed shaping of the choral masses. The Trojan people hop up and down in delicious excitement at their release from a decade of claustrophobic siege and the mindless fun of rolling the horse into town. One palm tree suffices to turn Troy into Carthage. The people greet Dido with innocent joy, playing like kids in the sand, and the parades of the builders, sailors and laborers reflected the pride of people who have built a city from nothing. Here and elsewhere, Carol Miller's choreography was a substantial element.

NOT everything worked so well. The black-clad and masked "Greeks" moved in on the Trojan women like so many sinister cutthroats. The virtually unstageable royal hunt and storm interlude came off well enough, with steeds on wheels and lots of white smoke, and instead of satyrs carrying burning tree branches it was musicians carrying violins that burst in spontaneous combustion. But a following sequence, with a mimed figure representing Berlioz hunched around the stage while a blast bourgeois looked on from a theater box, was gratuitous, as was the unfolding of the fourth act in a kind of 19th-century salon.

But none of this was fatal, and on the whole this staging, daring in its simplicity

and reticence, had the supreme virtue of trusting the music and letting the score perform its magic. With the brazen triumphalism of the first appearance of the Trojan march it is hardly necessary to actually see the fatal horse. With the tone painting of the royal hunt and storm, followed by the sublime sequence of quintet, septet and duo, an erotic tension filled the air even though Dido and Aeneas never visibly came within arm's length of one another. Less is more.

The large, excellent stylistically cohesive cast was headed by Kathryn Harries, vocally radiant, a regal yet vulnerable Dido; Gary Lakes, an Aeneas of strong lyric-dramatic tenor and formidable physique, and Jo Ann Pickens, whose Cassandra was like some kind of African prophetess whose doom-laden utterances were so imposing it underlined the folly of Trojan heedlessness. John Aler as Iphigeneia, Antonia Norman as Hylas, Mira Zaki as Anna and Francine Venturino as Nabal and Yvan Matlak as the Greek soldier Siron comprise a short list of notable performances in smaller roles.

Baudo is a serious and hard-working conductor rather than an exciting or inspirational one, but here he was the deeply committed architect of a real musical triumph, shared in by his Lyon orchestra and the combined London Pro Musica and Rhône-Alpes choruses.

Incidentally, this production included a totally unfamiliar scene — in which Siron, a Greek soldier-spy, captured and questioned by Priam, coos the Trojans into thinking the horse is innocuous. It seems that in 1861, when discussing a possible production by the Paris Opera, Berlioz cut the scene and destroyed the orchestration, but not the piano score. Reconstituted, it made its first appearance last year in Leeds, England, in a production of "La Prise de Troie." The scene was dramatically useful, if not musically indispensable.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" is no rarity, but it is rarely performed, as it was here, with its pendant, "Lélio" or "Le Retour à la vie," in which the autobiographical hero who is left in such bad shape at the end of the "Fantastique" recovers his will to live. But while the symphony is argued in purely musical terms requiring no program, "Lélio" is a real 19th-century curiosity — a *melodrame*, a concoction with a spoken text interlarded with musical pieces. Some of the music is bizarre, like the rollicking chorus of brigands, but the fantasy on "The Tempest" is a gem. Daniel Mesgnoch was eloquent as the hero-narrator, John Aler, Lawrence Dale and Jean-Marie Fréneau handled the vocal duties with aplomb, and Alain Lombard conducted the Orchestre National de Lyon and its chorus with his customary vigor.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Disease From Africa Killing Spain's Horses

An equine plague, believed to have been transmitted by five zebras imported from South-West Africa for a safari park near Madrid, has killed more than 300 horses, mules and donkeys in central Spain since the end of August. Spain has banned the export of horses for at least two years, and Britain, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal have banned imports of the animals from Spain.

The disease brings fever and, frequently, death. Experts estimate the outbreak may cost up to 10 billion pesetas (\$82.7 million) in lost exports of horses. A vaccine was imported from South Africa because in Europe the disease had been eradicated.

Government authorities said they expected the plague to be over by the end of this month, but horse breeders said the long-term consequences could be disastrous: once vaccinated, thoroughbreds become potential carriers of the virus and thus lose their market value. Several bullfights and horse races have been postponed or annulled, and Spanish equestrian teams may have to drop out of international competitions, including the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Around Europe

A bronze bust of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been stolen from a foundry in the village of Colonna near Rome. Sculptor Amadeo Ferrari said the meter-high (3-foot-high) bust weighing 50 kilograms (110 pounds) had been personally commissioned by Mr. Reagan in June after the sculptor presented the president with a bronze reproduction of Mona Lisa.

Northern Ireland is to have its first gold mine by 1990 in the foothills of the Sperrin mountains. The Dublin-based company Enniskerry International has discovered a vein it believes may yield a million tons of ore bearing about 8.5 tons of high-grade gold. The gold exploration in the British province, torn by violence, has



THE NELSON JOB — A stone restorer works on Lord Nelson's statue on Trafalgar Square in London as the 1843 monument gets its first cleaning in 20 years.

posed some security problems: restrictions on the use of explosives are so tight that Enniskerry International abandoned blasting techniques in favor of a huge mechanical rock-breaking machine. And the gold may have to be airlifted out, because there are only two roads going in and out of the nearby small town of Gortin.

Rotterdam plans to buy a building near the old harbor to house some of the city's prostitutes. The city council said it would like to lease the 12 million guilders (\$510,000) building to a person or organization which would manage the future brothel, but, if necessary, it would be willing to do so itself. The purchase of the building would enable the city to exercise some control over prostitution, as well as fulfill a decade-old promise to free a central neighborhood, Katendrecht, of prostitutes. Six Katendrecht-based brothel-owners have already shown interest in the new site, which could house up to 70 prostitutes. Dutch brothels were legalized in April with the abrogation in Parliament of a 1911 law that banned brothels and pandering.

Sweden's poultry farmers may have to face releasing their caged chickens. The country's ruling Social Democrats voted at their

national congress last week to draft legislation banning the battery rearing of hens "in the long term." Farmers said a return to free-range chicken raising would push up the price of eggs.

Amsterdam has decided on psychological tests for prospective taxi drivers. The city council, which licenses Amsterdam's 1,600 cabs, said there were too many complaints about reckless driving, rude behavior and cheating. The council said it hoped the tests, which include questions to determine mental stability, would help find more "cool taxi drivers."

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

South African Mother Bears Daughter's Triplets

JOHANNESBURG — A 48-year-old white South African woman gave birth to her own grandchildren Thursday after carrying her daughter's triplets in what medical experts said was an unprecedented case of surrogate motherhood.

A spokeswoman at Johannes-

burg's Park Lane Clinic said Pat Anthony gave birth to the triplets in a smooth Cesarean section delivery and that the grandmother and babies were all well.

Hospital officials gave no further details of the birth because Mrs. Anthony has sold exclusive rights to Britain's Mail on Sunday news-

paper which posted security guards to keep reporters away from South Africa's first surrogate mother.

The hospital matron declined to disclose even the babies' sex, but a source at the clinic said they were two boys and a girl.

Medical experts said Mrs. Anthony, from the northern tea-grow-

ing town of Tzaneen, had set a precedent by offering to bear the children of her 25-year-old daughter, Karen, whose uterus was removed after the birth of a son three years ago. Her ova were fertilized in a laboratory with the sperm of her husband, Alcino Ferreira-Jorge, and later implanted in her mother.

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSEm	34822	20 3/8	19 3/4	20 1/8	+1 1/8
USGov	20668	20 1/2	20	20 3/8	+2 3/8
IBF N	20474	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	19790	33 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/4	+1 1/4
IBM	19070	154 1/2	151	154 1/2	+3 1/2
Deere	18908	57 1/2	56	57 1/2	+1 1/2
Dowd	17873	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+1 1/2
Boat	16837	24 1/4	22	24 1/4	+2 1/4
AMR	16396	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1 1/2
ARCO Ch	14299	28 1/2	24 3/8	28 1/2	+3 3/8
GWfN	14154	70 1/2	28	70 1/2	+42 1/2
GenEls	14005	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1 1/2
PanAm	13748	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/2	+1/8
PhilAm	13597	120 1/2	110 1/2	120 1/2	+10 1/2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

100th Anniversary Report

Section One: What's Inside

This special edition is the first of two marking the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune. Founded Oct. 4, 1887 in Paris by James Gordon Bennett Jr., as the European edition of his New York Herald, the newspaper has appeared under its current name since May 22, 1967 — 20 years ago.

Along the years, there have been memorable moments. Some centered on events, others on personalities, still others on both. In the pages of this report are some notable front pages, stories about many of the people who have helped shape this newspaper into what it is today, and articles on the paper's history.

A second section will be published tomorrow.

Among the stories in today's report are these:

- Eric Hawkins, for four decades the managing editor, as remembered by a 30s staffer.
- Jack Whitney, the millionaire who struggled to save the parent New York Herald Tribune and who in the end made sure that the Paris edition would survive.
- The New York Herald Tribune and its legacy.
- The events of the IHT's year-long Centennial celebration, including the Flame of Liberty campaign.
- The Trib's French printers, still coping with the vagaries of the English-speaking editors.
- James Gordon Bennett Jr., the paper's founder, who loved speed but never learned to drive an automobile.
- A Chicago Tribune staffer's look at his paper's chief competitor.

100



ON July 21, 1969, in three simple but stunning words, the International Herald Tribune immortalized in print what had existed for centuries only in human dreams: "MAN ON MOON." In the newsmen's professional cool gave way to excitement over the event. Burt Anderson, news editor in those days, remembers that the successful Apollo 11 mission was a "different kind of story for us. It made me feel proud to be an American."

The magnitude of the moonlanding subsumed even expatriate chauvinism, however. The IHT presented it as a global, not simply American, triumph. Murray M. (Buddy) Weiss, IHT editor from 1966 to 1979, was in charge that night, writing major headlines and designing the front page. Weiss remembers feeling particularly strongly that he "didn't want to say U.S., didn't want to sound parochial."

Anderson recalled that Al Rossiter Jr., the UPI reporter who wrote the July 21 lead story, was considered the "best of the so-called space writers." The article included the astronaut's descriptions of touchdown and their view of the moon from the Eagle.

Weiss broke with newspaper tradition that night by starting the lead story on the upper left-hand corner of Page One, instead of the

right-hand corner. The story covered the top two-thirds of the page, wrapped around a central photo of the lunar landing site on the Sea of Tranquility.

Only one story was added for the second edition: a transcript of the dialogue between the Eagle spacecraft and Mission Control in Houston. This represented the only real "breaking news" because stories about the astronauts' equipment and experiments — from their 125-pound (75-kilo) backpacks to their rock-sampling jammies — either had been covered in the days preceding the landing or were prepared in advance for that night.

Ned Armstrong's boots finally touched lunar soil at 02:56:20 GMT — long after the IHT's final deadline and thus too late to be included in the July 21 edition. "The timing was unfortunate for us, it really didn't break right," Anderson said. But after the paper was put to bed, he remembered, the editors stayed up "all night in Buddy Weiss's office" to watch the moonwalk.

The paper sold out as people bought it to read and to keep as a souvenir. Weiss estimated that 155,000 copies were printed, up 30,000 from the usual run, and said, in retrospect, "We should have printed a hell of a lot more!"

— Elena Felicia Sigman

Doesn't Pollute the Moon Applies Task of Analysis



A Century of 'Speaking Up'

By Vicky Elliott
International Herald Tribune

A GOOD newspaper speaks for itself." So said James Gordon Bennett Jr. in 1887. Now, a century later, the newspaper he founded in Paris is still speaking up — "alive and well and living in a rented office in Neuilly," as a famous alumnus named Art Buchwald once put it.

But Bennett's legacy, the International Herald Tribune, no longer speaks solely to the Americans of Paris. Today, its audience is more than half non-American, residing in 164 countries around the world.

As a monument, not bad. (And it is still more fitting when one considers the memorial he originally planned for himself, a monstrous concrete oval overlooking New York's Hudson River that mercifully never saw the light of day.)

When the European Edition of the New York Herald first appeared, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1887, Bennett saw no need to introduce the paper, which was numbered No. 18,670 and informed its readers, among other things, that the financier Jay Gould was planning to follow his yacht across the Atlantic on an ocean steamship and that ex-Empress Eugénie of France, visiting chilly Balmoral, was having to find excuses not to drive out with her horses because Queen Victoria, a lover of fresh air, "will never allow her carriage to be closed."

The Herald brought a gust of fresh air into European journalism, but its founder was not about to make a fuss about it. "This is not a new newspaper," Bennett snorted in reply to one of the paper's earliest readers. "The Herald is over a half a century old. The fact that we have chosen to publish a European edition is a detail. We do not, moreover, believe in buncombe articles about 'long-felt needs' and telling what one intends to do, and what not to do. And then he added: "A good newspaper speaks for itself."

Despite his professed disdain for long-felt needs, Bennett had struck upon a durable formula. That original four-page broadsheet shares a surprising number of features with its descendant.

Then, as now, its readers included ubiquitous businesspersons, itinerant Americans and perambulant European heads of state — a select and mobile readership which necessitated creative distribution techniques even then.

Like today's paper, its chief assets included unrivaled foreign coverage (the New York Herald's cable bills in 1887 were greater than those of all its American competitors put together), a solid dollop of financial news (a journalistic form pioneered by the canny Scot, Bennett Sr.), a lively sprinkling of American editorial opinion, and some high-quality advertising.

The original James Gordon Bennett, sometimes referred to as "the first reporter," was an immigrant from Scotland who did much to chart the course of print journalism in the United States. He built the Herald into the most successful paper of its day. By the time he died in 1872, his 30-year-old son, already in effective control of the Herald, was reported to command one of the

largest fortunes in the United States.

Spilled, contrary and dizzyingly arbitrary as an employer, James Gordon Bennett Jr. was nevertheless as creative in disposing of his fortune as his father had been in amassing it.

His offenses against polite society became legendary, but he chose to use his apparently unlimited resources to exploit a boundless confidence in the resources of human invention. He sponsored an expedition to the Arctic, paid a reporter named Henry M. Stanley to hunt Livingstone to ground near Lake Tanganyika, and prizes he offered played a significant role in encour-



James Gordon Bennett Jr. arrives in New York on one of his last visits to the city.

aging the earliest experiments with automobiles, airplanes and wireless communication.

Something of a snob himself, Bennett was catering to an elite, the class of people likely to grace the passenger lists of the Titanic and the Lusitania. His strategy was to reach them wherever they traveled, in resorts on the coast of Normandy and on the French Riviera, in Swiss skiing stations and spas in Bohemia. It was not long before the Herald could be found in reading rooms in such cities as Munich, Dresden and Leipzig; the Romanoff court in St. Petersburg received daily copies.

"Names, names, names; news, news, news" was Bennett's credo, and lists of his potential readers and the hotels they were stopping in padded out spaces between the news items. One veteran Herald correspondent, Albert S. Crockett, wrote that his London assignment involved "looking up Americans who might chance to be visiting London, interviewing them and chronicling the movements of such as were not desirous of escaping observation." (The banker J.P. Morgan was one of the more recalcitrant "invisible" examples.)

The register at the Herald's business offices on the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris became, for several decades, an obligatory stopping-off point for visiting Americans, and the Herald obliged by recording their comings and goings.

From the very beginning, the newspaper pressed into service the most advanced technology of the day. Within three years, the Herald had imported Linotype presses, novelty in Europe, for the new printshop located conveniently

near Paris's central post office. They were soon rolling out lavish feature supplements in color; a decade later, they introduced half-tone photographic reproduction.

Distribution similarly kept up with the latest trends. In 1908, having experimented with a racing car or two, the Herald retired its cyclists and horse-drawn delivery vans for a fleet of motorized delivery trucks.

Meanwhile, Crockett maintained that he was the first newspaperman, at least in Europe, to use an automobile in pursuit of a story. This happened when a lady friend helped him to trail William K. Vanderbilt the elder and his new bride to their chateau outside Paris. And Wilbur Wright invited a Herald correspondent to become the first airborne journalist in 1908. ("Good God," the reporter wrote of the ascent, "what a rush! I never felt any other sensation like it, except once when dashing down a water chute.")

In communications, too, given the demands of his extensive network of correspondents, Bennett became something of a pioneer. To reduce the cost of telegraphic dispatches, and break Jay Gould's Western Union monopoly, he joined forces with silver magnate John W. Mackay to set up the Commercial Cable Co., and in 1899, he enlisted the young Marconi, whose experiments had been brought to his attention by a reporter, to record the finish of the America's Cup yacht race.

The wireless saved the Herald particularly well in its coverage of the 1912 sinking of the Titanic. Scanning the passenger list of the liner Carpathia as it steamed toward the stricken ship, Bennett spotted the name of an enterprising young maker of shirtwaists whom the Herald had interviewed a year earlier. May Birkhead did a splendid job of relaying by wireless the accounts of the survivors, and after completing her European tour, ended up in Paris as the Herald's society editor.

In his capacity as self-appointed representative of the United States, Bennett was not averse to making his presence felt in politics, whether it was consorting with Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey or snubbing Kaiser Wilhelm and his crown prince, for whom he came to harbor a profound disdain. In 1889, he fell afoul of the French government by briefly but openly espousing the cause of an anti-Republican movement led by General Georges Boulanger, and he vowed never to make such a mistake again.

But his correspondents' interviews with the likes of German notables and Italian prime ministers helped to establish the press as an influence in diplomatic affairs. By 1912, a reader was praising the Paris Herald as "a national emblem and oracle — the most patriotic and American thing in Europe, not excepting the diplomatic corps."

Despite its handsome appearance, the Herald was not a paying proposition. By 1908, with an abortive attempt at a London edition behind him, Bennett estimated that he had sunk \$7 million into his "Continental paper," which then was losing money at a rate of about \$100,000 a year.

See HERALD, Page VI

Buchwald: A Funny Thing Happened...

By Nick Stour
International Herald Tribune

ART Buchwald was in Paris studying on the GI Bill and trying to survive by writing occasional articles for Variety when he rolled into the Herald office one day and asked Eric Hawkins, the managing editor, for a job reporting on Parisian nightlife.

This was in the late '40s, times were tough, and Hawkins rejected the idea immediately. He explained that he couldn't afford to hire a cabaret critic, that the paper didn't need one anyway, and added that in any case he would never consider giving such a choice as-

signment to a 23-year-old student who couldn't speak French.

"Some people would have taken this as a rejection," he likes to say, recalling that day 39 years ago.

The story has been told so often over the years that a few details may have given way to legend, but it continues something like this:

Buchwald waited a few weeks until Hawkins had gone on leave, then went back to the Rue de Berri and casually told Geoffrey Parsons, the editor, that he and Hawkins had been "talking about me doing a nightclub column."

The upshot was that Hawkins returned from vacation to find Buchwald happily typing away in the newsroom — and distracting

his new colleagues as he laughed out loud at his own work.

"And I started this little nightclub column," Buchwald recalled recently, "and it wasn't a great column by any means but it was a start and it was an end and here I was on the Rue de Berri and all the ladies of ill repute right down the street and I crashed through them every night to the paper. It was very glamorous."

Over the next 14 years Buchwald transformed his "little nightclub column" into a regular caricature of European culture and made himself, in the process, the world's most popular American expatriate.

"It's hard to measure how valuable Art Buchwald was to the pe-

per," said B.J. Carter, who took over as editor in 1960. "He was a star. Tremendously important."

When it first appeared in February 1949, "Paris After Dark" was little more than a clumsy potpourri of Pigeon and other can-caneries. But as Buchwald learned to navigate around the Parisian lights, he began to write separate columns on films and restaurants and to gain a reputation — deservedly or not — as an authority in these matters.

Buchwald got an unexpected boost in 1950 when he told his readers how an RKO representative attempted to elicit a favorable review of the newly released movie

See FUNNY, Page III



Art Buchwald

Montparnasse in the 1920s: A Reporter Looks Back on the 'Seacoast of Bohemia'

From 1927 to 1935, Al Loney worked as city editor and night editor of the Paris Herald before returning to New York to become one of the Herald Tribune's most respected sportswriters. In 1947, he published "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," an evocative memoir of his Paris years and the paper's own story. That book's first chapter, an essay on the joys of being a journalist in Paris, is excerpted here. It probably lured to Paris more post and present editorial staffers than any other single work.

By Al Loney

THE terrace at the Café du Dôme was filling up. White-aproned garçons scurried about, taking orders, delivering drinks and between times placing new tables on the sidewalk until they stretched almost to the curb. The season was in summer and the time of day midafternoon. Between the broad eaves of the plane trees along the boulevard little wavering patches of sunlight fell on the pavement like tiny spotlights on a stage. News- men arrived singly, in twos and threes, looked brightly around, greeted acquaintances, found seats and began to talk.

In a far corner, his back against the glass partition that separated the Dôme's terrace from the next, a young man sat and surveyed the pleasant scene. He was about to embark upon an adventure. Hundreds of other Americans would do likewise and then talk about it for the remainder of their lives. For he was a young newspaperman, and he had made the fairly obvious discovery that Paris was the most desirable place in the world for a stay of any length, from a day to a lifetime. And he was about to get a job on the Paris Herald, already a legend, the most famous of all expatriate American newspapers and destined soon to become more famous still.

All along the terrace were other young men and women of many nationalities, in love with themselves and with life and reaching after romance. They talked of love and life, of the books they were going to write, the pictures they would paint and of the impossibility of achieving any sort of civilized existence anywhere except in Paris. They talked of freedom and beauty and scorned the United States of America, a cross place where materialism and Prohibition held sway. On other café terraces in other



parts of Paris, Americans were sitting, too, this day, concerned not with art and life in their deeper meanings, but greatly concerned with entertainment and play. For these were the Fabulous

'20s. The Era of Wonderful Nonsense was about to begin. The tide of American invasion was rising. This was the tide which, rolling in succeeding waves of reverse migration, was soon to engulf Paris and,

before receding just ahead of catatrophic and distress, was to produce that incredible period in Paris and Europe which now seems as remote as the 19th century.

By turning in his seat a little, the

young man could survey the whole seacoast of Bohemia, up and down the sidewalks of the Boulevard Montparnasse. At one end, beside the dirty railroad station, was the Hôtel d'Avenue, where famous lit-

erary men of another day had sat, and at the other, where the Boulevard Saint Michel meets the Observatoire, was the Closely des Lilas, the last link with the old Latin Quarter of song and story. And here where he sat, were the two cafés of the Dôme and the Rotonde, facing one another across the broad *carrefour* where the Boulevard Raspail cut through.

Around these two cafés the whole life of the Quarter was centralized. Here Art had her abode. This was not the old Latin Quarter of Du Maurier and Tribby, but a new district that had emerged from World War I. And here on the Dôme terrace at this moment sat Kiki, the famous artist's model, pale face heavy with rouge, a white mouse on her wrist, the Tribby of the 1920s.

Wasn't that man in sandals and robe Raymond Duncan, and might not Isadora herself come later to sit and hold her court? No more than a few hundred yards away from here, James Joyce might be dining that night, and if one sat long enough Gertrude Stein would surely show up. Over there was a chap named Hemingway, said to be working on something revolutionary, and at another table sat Harold Stearns,

the young hopeful of the New Republic, who had just abandoned America with a fanfare of trumpets for a life of creation in Montparnasse. On any day you might sit near Pablo Picasso and hear him speak.

What matter if most of those present were Bohemia's failures and camp followers? The Quarter was more alive than ever it had been before, the young man felt. This was the time, this was the place.

At a table against the wall just by the entrance, he had noticed a big blond man reading a copy of the Paris Herald. He was not only reading it, but making marks upon its front page with a pencil that clearly came from a newspaper's copy desk. He was immediately identifiable as an employee of the paper, probably a copy reader.

Paying out of his meager residue of francs, the young man pushed his way among the crowded tables and stood before the big fellow, who after a moment looked up and said:

"Hullo there. Sit down and have a drink. I'm Curley."

It was as easy as that in Paris.

See BOHEMIA, Page V



Which Italian daily does Henry Kissinger write for?



Mr Kissinger writes for the Italian daily newspaper that, in its history of over a hundred years, has gradually gained an authority that enables it to be more often the leader of the public opinion rather than a follower of current opinions.

Henry Kissinger, the pragmatic intellectual, and enlightened statesman writes for *La Stampa*, along with many other authoritative voices of journalism.

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ABC THE SPANISH GENERAL NEWSPAPER MOST WIDELY READ BY BUSINESSMEN.

The survey conducted by ASEP for the Banco de Santander and directed by the sociologist Juan Díez Nicolás shows that 44% of stock exchange investors read the corresponding daily information in ABC.

STUDY OF STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTOR ATTITUDES.

«Where do you read stock exchange information?»

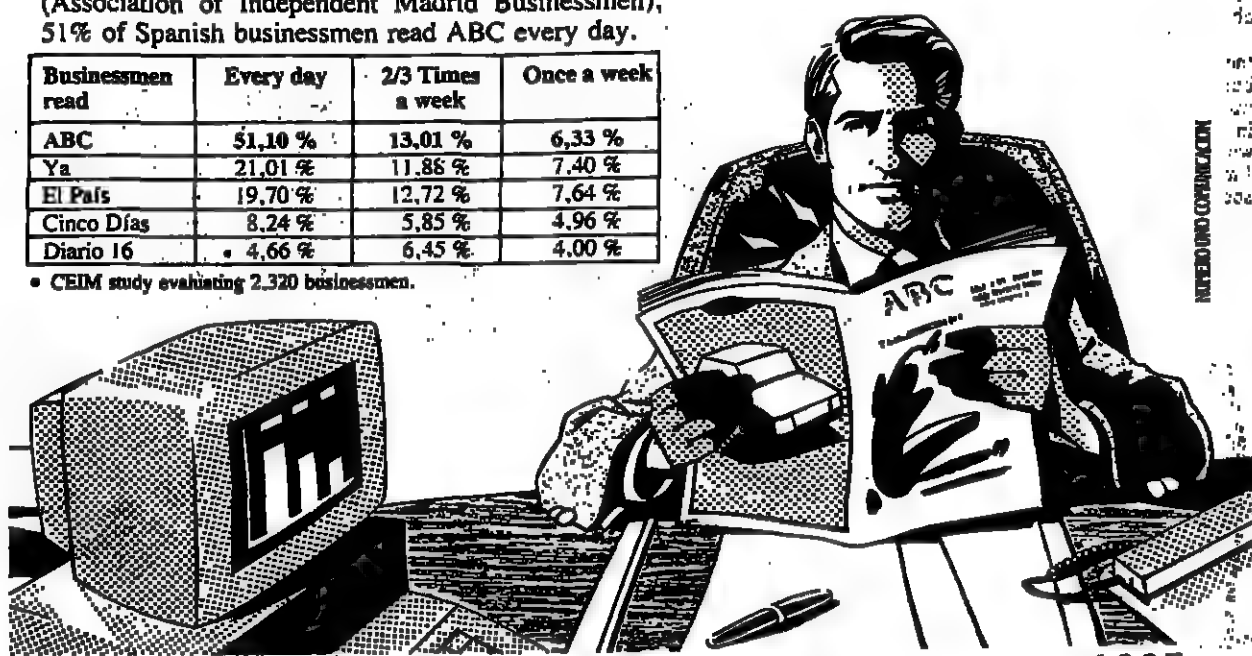
Newspaper	%
ABC	44
El País	24
Expansión	15
Cinco días	13
Other publications	4
	100

• ASEP study evaluating 1,200 opinions.

According to the latest survey conducted by CEIM (Association of Independent Madrid Businessmen), 51% of Spanish businessmen read ABC every day.

Businessmen read	Every day	2/3 Times a week	Once a week
ABC	51.10 %	13.01 %	6.33 %
Ya	21.01 %	11.86 %	7.40 %
El País	19.70 %	12.72 %	7.64 %
Cinco Días	8.24 %	5.85 %	4.96 %
Diario 16	4.66 %	6.45 %	4.00 %

• CEIM study evaluating 2,320 businessmen.



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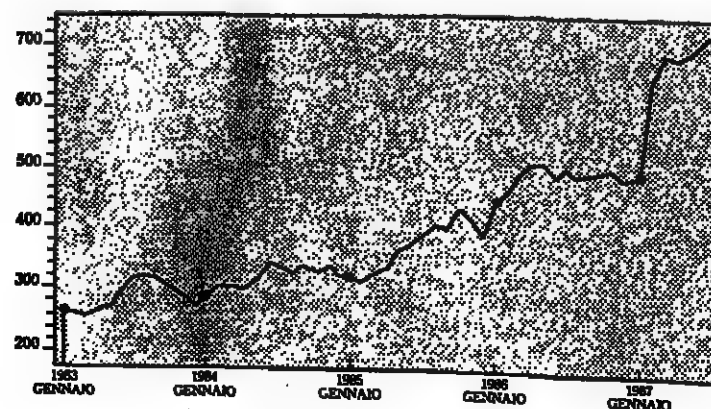
"La Repubblica" is Italy's leading quality newspaper. The trend of the opening months of 1987 shows a further increase:

497,000 copies sold in January; 664,000 in February; 691,000 in March; 682,000 in April; 689,000 in May; 719,000 in June; 723,000 in July; 719,000 in August.

• for readership: an ISEGI survey - a collective survey into average-day newspaper readership - provides figures of 2,794,000 daily readers of "La Repubblica" for 1987.

• for circulation uniformity: "La Repubblica" is the only national daily. Readers and copies are distributed in every region of Italy, in proportion to the population profile.

• on Fridays, "La Repubblica", with its "Business and Finance" supplement, becomes the leading economic-financial newspaper: from January to July 1987, the sales of "La Repubblica" with its "Business and Finance" supplement reached an average total of 770,000 copies.



The Day the Paris Herald Covered Up the Bikini

By Linda Healey

International Herald Tribune

THE fashion editor had only one word for it: "Wow!"

And although her article may have been the smallest in the history of the paper, the brief report that it shared packaged a number of bylines.

When the bikini was unveiled in Paris, on July 5, 1946, all the Herald editorial staffers wanted to cover the story. The collective article that ran in the next day's paper included the following editor's note:

"For the first time in history, the entire staff of the European Edition and the foreign service of the New York Herald Tribune now in Paris existed yesterday on covering the same assignment. Each was so determined to do that job that, for the sake of organizational morale, they were all assigned to the story. It turned out to be an exhibition of the world's smallest bathing suit, modeled at the Piscine Molitor. Most of their stories are printed below, although some of them are still writing."

Thus it happened that everybody from Paris bureau chief John "Tex" O'Reilly to sports columnist Eddie Snow ended up reporting on the swimwear scoop. Their overheated, tongue-in-cheek dispatches considered the subject from just about every angle.

"Bare-Foot Boy Abroad" was the subhead on O'Reilly's contribution, which reported: "There was a row of girls parading around in swimsuits and the judges were working overtime. Every one of 'em, I mean the girls, was as pretty as a spotted pup under a red wagon."



Bikini Days: Michele Bernardini models the first, in 1946.

Snow took a cooler line. "The track was fast and considerable form was displayed on all sides," he reported.

The bikini's political implications were not lost on political correspondent William J. Humphreys,

who worried that "there is considerable danger of a discomfiting race among the big powers."

Atomic energy correspondent William Attwood's copy also predicted serious competition: "We'll find ways of making more spectacular suits than this one," a rival manufacturer of sports clothing told Attwood. "Just give us time."

Historical perspective was offered by Vincent Buggea, a veteran promoter staffer who, among other things, compiled "Fifty Years Ago Today." He compared the bikini to the bathing costumes of 1896 and concluded: "It's all a matter of relativity. I'm glad none of my relatives were around when I attended yesterday's display."

And entertainment editor David Periman declared: "If this is what goes on normally at Molitor, night life in Paris does not hold a candle to afternoon life."

In fact, the only person not in on the action was a Herald Tribune photographer. For reasons unexplained, a thousand words were preferable to a picture.

Harvey Brodsky, Pablo Picasso, Gloria Segall and, Yes, the Art of Love

By Nick Stour

International Herald Tribune

LIKE so many of Art Buchwald's readers, the young man from Philadelphia wrote a letter in 1958 to the only person in the world who could help him save his romance.

The man, a Temple University pre-law student named Harvey Brodsky, explained that he was in love with a certain Gloria Segall, whom he described as "the greatest living fan that Picasso has." In his zeal to impress her, Brodsky had offered to obtain Picasso's autograph. Now, to get his girl, he had to come up with the signature.

Buchwald, who often joked about the avalanche of oddball mail he received, thought this request so outlandish that he devoted an entire column to it.

"Please try to help me," Brodsky wrote. "The futures of two young people depend on it. She is miserable without me and I without her. Everything depends on you."

The letter ran for several paragraphs and concluded as follows: "I, HARVEY BRODSKY, 5627 Arlington Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on this twelfth day of FEBRUARY, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, do solemnly swear that any item received by me from

ART BUCHWALD (namely PABLO PICASSO'S AUTOGRAPH) will never be sold or given to anyone except MISS GLORIA SEGALL, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Musing that the world "must be moving ahead pretty fast culturally when a girl won't make up with her boyfriend unless he produces Pablo Picasso's signature," Buchwald moved on to the next column.

It happened, however, that a well-known photographer named David Douglas Duncan read the column in Cannes as he was en route to have lunch with Picasso. The request was relayed, the artist

was moved, and Duncan was soon on his way up to Paris to hand Buchwald a crayon sketch inscribed personally to Gloria Segall. It was dated Feb. 19, 1958, the same day the letter was printed.

Back in Philadelphia, The Associated Press reported on March 2, after the packet arrived, that "Gloria clutched the 8-by-12 print — three flowers afloat and in bold writing over them the phrase, 'Four Miss Gloria Segall' — as if it were a passport to paradise."

But if Gloria really had entered Eden, she was not yet ready to admit her proud suitor.

"Harvey and I grew up in the

same general neighborhood but didn't really get to know each other until last summer," she said. "We are good friends, but we have no plans for marriage."

Recent efforts to locate Brodsky and Segall were unsuccessful, but in recounting the episode for a column in 1973 Buchwald confirmed that the two never married.

Buchwald wasn't bothered because he, too, had obtained a Picasso original, again due to Duncan's intervention.

"The only loser in the deal," the columnist summed up, "was Harvey Brodsky, who got neither the girl nor a painting."

FUNNY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Joan of Arc" by offering him free tickets to an upcoming film.

Infuriated at this apparent breach of protocol, the producer, Walter Wanger, immediately denounced Buchwald as immature.

Buchwald countered by telling a wire service reporter, "In France when a producer doesn't like what a critic says, he challenges him to a duel. If Mr. Wanger will send his seconds, we can discuss weapons."

There was never a duel, but the story got good play. And Buchwald's worldwide recognition grew.

By now Buchwald had broadened his beat to concentrate more on the Paris social scene. He was dropping in regularly at the big hotels — the Ritz, the Crillon, the George V — to hobnob with Jack Benny, Gene Kelly or Elizabeth Taylor. The stars, eager to have him report on their presence in Paris, sometimes would call Buchwald first and say, "Could you take us to a good restaurant today?"

Hawkins has noted in his memoirs that, although the famous arrivals and departures were picked up by the wire services, "The saloon reporting as known in New York and Hollywood was still unpracticed in Paris until Buchwald saw its possibilities for an American columnist abroad."

By 1952, the column had become "Europe's Lighter Side," but was bound only by Buchwald's imagination. It was also appearing regularly in the parent New York Herald Tribune. Later, as more papers picked it up, the column became simply "Art Buchwald."

"You can't believe how loose and laid back everything was," Buchwald recalled. "I had complete freedom to do anything."

Buchwald once drove to Moscow from Paris and then wrote 10 articles on what it was like for a capitalist to go to a communist country in a Chrysler Imperial. On discovering the state of Russian roads, he quipped, "We begin to understand why Napoleon turned back."

When Billy Wilder was touring Europe and promoting "Some Like It Hot," Buchwald got to the crux of the matter by quoting the worried director as saying, "The picture is making a fortune, everyone is laughing, the theaters are crowded, but the question I have to face every morning is: 'Could this film win first prize at the Yugoslav Film Festival?'"

Buchwald became so popular that he eventually required a secretary, who was useful for more than tracking appointments and mail.

Ursula Nacache, who worked with Buchwald for four years, remembers that he often "didn't have a column yet at 4:00 and he'd have to turn one in by 6 and he'd say to me, 'Ursula, tell me your life story again.'"

So the next day, the world might read about poor Ursula's attempt to get a marriage license in Paris or how she ran into trouble because in 1956 she changed apartments without telling the police.

"There is no more serious crime in France (unless you can prove it was a crime of passion) than moving in France without telling the Prefect," Buchwald wrote.

One of Buchwald's favorite subjects was American tourists.

"They didn't know where they were," he recalled. "They didn't know what the money was all about, they thought they were being cheated all the time and, ah, they were funny."

In a column entitled "Inverted Snobism," his tourists bragged



Buchwald: Smoking out a story on the Champs Elysees.

about all the sights they had ignored.

"Not only have we not gone to the Tour d'Argent and the Folies Bergere," said a visitor to Paris, "but we haven't even been to the Louvre."

Another said she skipped Florence "because we have some friends who said you can buy the same things in Rome."

A third said proudly, "We were in Rome, but we didn't even see the Pope — and we're Catholic."

And then there was the subject of his children.

"I am in the process now," Buchwald once wrote, "of forming an international organization called Fathers Anonymous. The object of the group is to give up children."

Everyone knows you can't kick the habit for good, so the society has not set its sights too high. For a beginning it only hopes to get its members to give them up in the summertime.

"As every father knows, a child is

the worst thing you can take on vacation."

By 1962, Buchwald himself was ready for a vacation. His reservoir of fun and games was running dry, and in June he confirmed the prevailing rumors that he would be leaving Paris to test his talent on the political front in Washington.

After 14 years of pacing up and down the boulevards of Paris, he wrote at the time, "we decided it was time we got reacquainted with the land of our birth as well as giving our lives a long-needed rest."

His friends were doubtful. He could never compete with "serious journalists," they said.

Of course, they were wrong. After an inaugural column from Washington about the hassles of house-hunting, Buchwald proceeded to perfect the political satire that would win him a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding commentary in 1982.

For most of Buchwald's time in Paris, his column was anchored to no particular spot in the Herald's pages. That changed with the arrival of Cutler as editor.

"I thought the column deserved an anchor," he said, "and after a big fight with circulation I moved the comics off the back page and put Buchwald in the upper left-hand corner."

More than a quarter of a century later, Buchwald and Cutler are both long gone from Paris, but the column hasn't budged from the back page. Although the Herald Tribune is only one of 550 papers in which the column now appears, it remains Buchwald's favorite, for obvious reasons.

Looking back, he said, "We had a wonderful time and we lived the life that we were supposed to live, granted to us by the French-American rules of youth."

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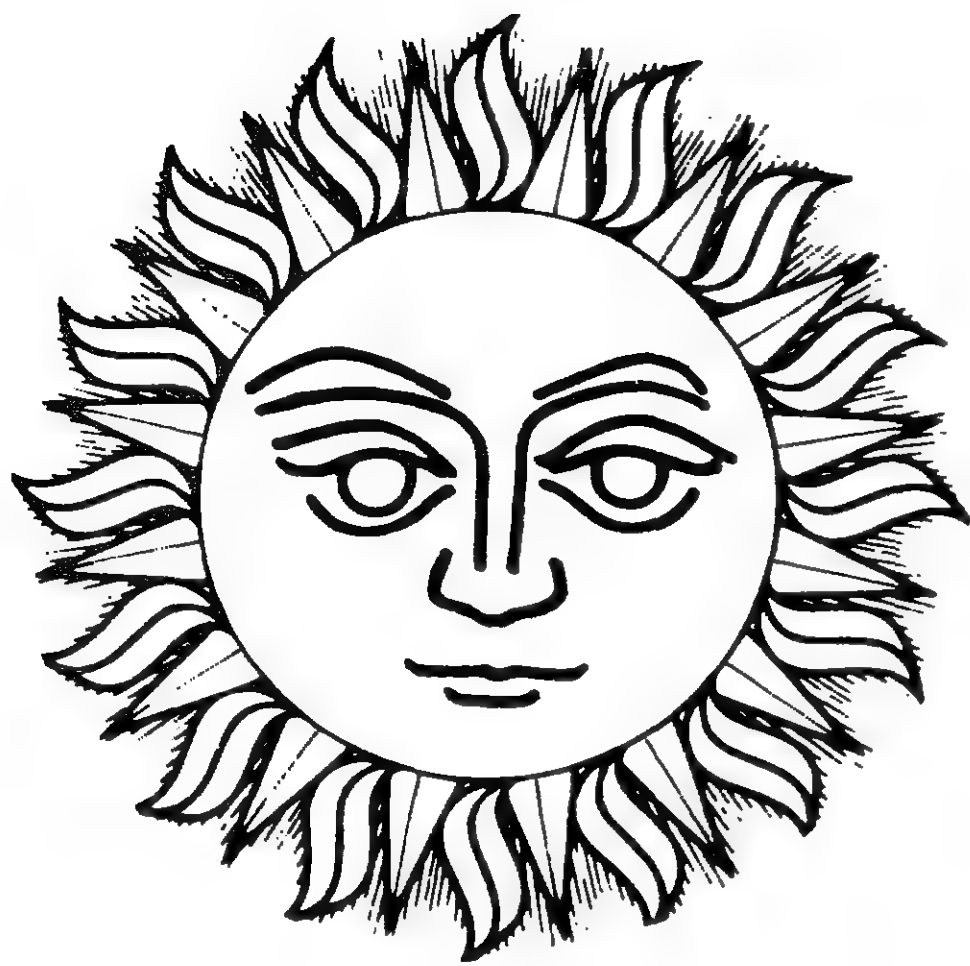
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LE QUOTIDIEN SUISSE
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A Fashion Reporter's Favorite Anecdote

The author has covered the vagaries and vagaries of the Paris fashion scene for decades and picked this story as her all-time favorite. It appeared in the IHT of April 19, 1979.

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

In one of last week's spiciest moments, Pierre Cardin called Anna Piaggi, Karl Lagerfeld's escort, muse and best friend, a monkey and a clown. It happened at a dinner party closing the fashion season, a hectic time that always carries some madness about it anyhow.

One must also understand that this is not exactly a normal crowd — women crazy about dresses, men crazy about each other. Talents, phobias, groupies, cliques. As for the clothes, they beat anything on the runway: leather and gold chains, bare shoulders and lace, sequins and lamé — one big fashion orgasm. But even in that crowd, Anna Piaggi turned out to be too much.

At Le Sept, a restaurant that started out being frankly gay but is now chic and very Tout Paris, a prominent French fashion editor was hosting a dinner for international fashion. Cardin was seated at the table of French Vogue editor Francine Crescent, who has great social clout without trying.

Other fashion luminaries, such as Pierre Balmain (in a Zorro-black cape) and Guy Laroche (in satin blouses), were distributed evenly, except for poor Marc Bohan from Dior, who arrived late and ended up in Siberia — downstairs and not too far, in fact, from the toilets. Lagerfeld came even later, but he landed better.

Now, two things: Lagerfeld is the acknowledged king of Paris fashion today, and he is also a close friend of Miss Crescent. So he headed straight for her table in a well-planned, calculated Versailles grand entrance. (Lagerfeld is mad for the 18th century. He sleeps in a period red brocade bed and dines only by candlelight.)

His ponytail tied in an impeccable bow, his mouth touched up with lip gloss, he walked in, fanning himself with huge black feathers. Behind him, Piaggi looked like some giant chandelier put in summer storage, her head wrapped in white gauze, in her La Scala dress, an enormous lace crinoline so big that in order to accommodate her skirts, one had to move Neiman Marcus President Philip Miller (he squeezed right to make room).



Fashion Madness: Piaggi as sketched by Lagerfeld (inset).

As Lagerfeld and Piaggi moved in like a two-piece armada, Cardin started agitating and mumbling that this was "a scandal, a disgrace, a shame to Paris fashion... Madwoman of Chaillet, I'm finishing my desert then out, can't take it anymore." And on and on.

Everybody was seated and the commotion was over when, in a dead silence, Cardin, obviously still in shock, turned to Piaggi, who was at the other end of the table and said (yes, loudly): "Madame, you are a clown."

Everybody stops eating. Lagerfeld stops fanning, looks right, then left, everybody holds his breath, hoping it is all going to be a big joke. But not at all. One second later, Cardin struck again: "And you are a monkey."

At this point, Lagerfeld choked in his stiff, custom-made Hilditch and Key collar. He was about to jump on Cardin — "Non, vraiment, ce monsieur" — when his neighbor, who was dying for a fight, possibly a duel, thought about the hostess, a good friend, and held Lagerfeld back. It wasn't too hard.

It all fizzled out, with Lagerfeld pushing back his plate, saying

"He's cut my appetite," and fanning himself furiously. Meanwhile, Piaggi never said a word. She just looked at Cardin and went on with her dinner. A lady.

The fight was off, but not the tongue-wagging. Why would Cardin, a gentle, elegant man, choose to insult a woman in public? Could it be that he was miffed by Lagerfeld's getting so much attention? Hardly, if one knows Cardin, a man of worldwide scope and so totally self-centered that he can monologue you to death.

Was it not the sincere reaction of a designer who has done a lot for fashion and who was truly shocked by what he considers fashion decay? Is it possible that there is some kind of fashion generation gap? But why get so mad?

And who exactly is Piaggi? A fashion freak? Yes and no, though God knows she more than looks like one in all those Visconti plumes, ruffles, cartwheels, bustles and gold-headed canes.

At Lagerfeld's collection, for instance, it was 9 A.M. and most people were not sure whether they'd got their sweaters on right. Piaggi arrived wearing a black ruf-

fle on her head — "part of a Venetian costume," she said — fastened with a bunch of fresh red roses. She had picked up her dress — black and pearly over Pierrot pants — at the flea market.

She was fanning herself (these two are big on fans) with four giant and slightly dusty white ostrich feathers, the kind one sees on 18th-century four-poster beds. (That's exactly what they were for. Lagerfeld is fixing a bed up for his Brittanian chateau, and let her have them "because I have a slight cold," she said with a deep-throated chuckle that is as close as she comes to laughing.)

People who know Piaggi will say she was a nice, literate and very polite if obscure woman before she met Lagerfeld 10 years ago. Lagerfeld has changed considerably, too, since he's met her. He used to shun all publicity, going around in Chinese-like black-cotton uniforms. Austere, no fuss, no frills. Now, he is on that crazy dress-up kick, and his friends worry that he may be overdoing it. "Karl is so big, he doesn't need cheap publicity," one of his closest friends said last week. "I'm sad to see him behaving like that."

Could it be that Piaggi is a bad influence, some kind of *femme fatale* whose impact could go farther than just Lagerfeld's personality? In real life, she works for Italian Vogue, where she has two pages, often illustrated with colorful sketches by Lagerfeld.

Lagerfeld claims she is a peasant with a total fascination for clothes who keeps inventing fashion as she goes. When she goes to the country for the weekend, she brings five steamer trunks and changes on average of six times a day. One way or another, she must have a strong influence on his clothes.

Asked if that was so, Piaggi said recently, "I guess so. But we're very independent, you know. I never wear Chloe's clothes. Maybe a shirt here, a dress there. I like to mix everything, modern clothes with vintage clothes."

"I love dresses. I feel like some sort of missionary. I can transform everything. I can make something out of nothing, just by changing the accessories."

"Do we talk fashion with Karl? Yes, but indirectly."

Doesn't she mind people laughing and cracking jokes? "It doesn't worry me," she said. "People often usually tell I'm having fun. I'm never aggressive. I hope, or vulgar. In any case, if people are nasty, I pay no attention."



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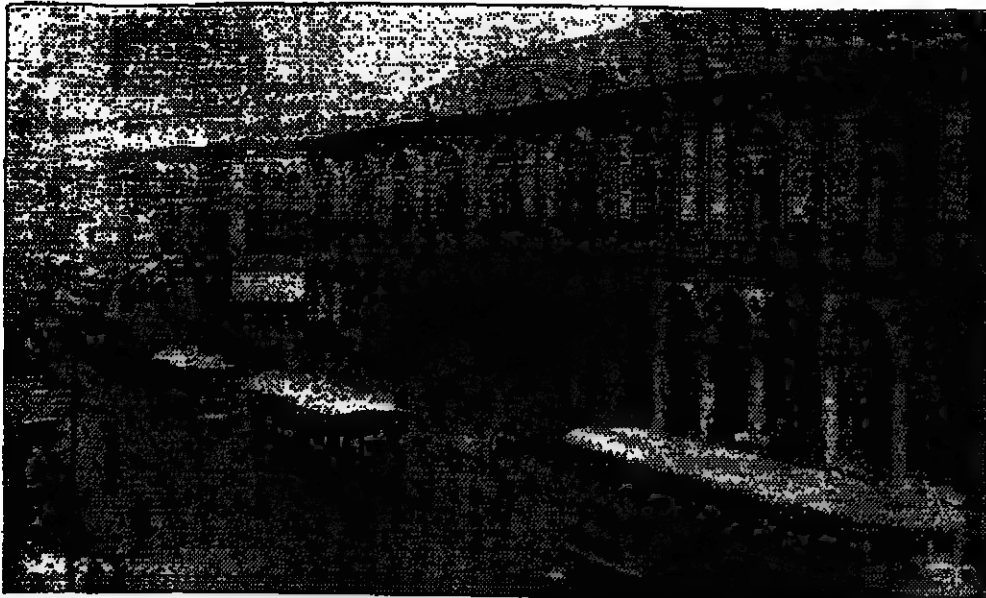
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LA RÉFÉRENCE DE CEUX QUI BOUGENT



In 1912, trolleys move past the old New York Herald Tribune building on Herald Square.

The Rich Legacy of the NYHT

By Nina Martin
International Herald Tribune

JAMES Gordon Bennett Sr. and Horace Greeley — the two grandfathers of the International Herald Tribune — were the sort of men who called an arm an arm. In the New York newspaper world of the 1830s, this was unusual; the vocabulary of gentility was riddled with euphemisms, "extremities" for arms and "digits" for toes were only two of the silliest ones.

But Greeley and Bennett had neither the time nor the inclination for "nice" language. The newspapers they founded reflected this intelligence and impatience, and helped bring American journalism into the modern age.

In 1835 Greeley was writing and printing a small, money-losing magazine when he was approached by Bennett to help launch the Herald. Greeley — who disapproved of liquor, tobacco, gambling, prostitution, capital punishment and slavery — was cool toward Bennett, who already had three failed newspapers as marks against his name.

So Bennett went off to do it alone — not to instruct, as he said, "but to startle" — and his Herald found fame with its first big graphic coverage of the hanging of a prostitute named Helen Jewett. Greeley did not approve. When he finally weighed in with his Tribune in 1841, he adopted a more dignified tone.

The newspapers were fierce rivals, and thrived on their opposing styles. But both helped shape every newspaper that came after. Bennett's Herald redefined the meaning of news. Greeley's Tribune showed that a popular newspaper could also serve a moral purpose and still attract readers.

Bennett was European by birth, a linguist and a self-trained political economist; the Herald became the first American paper to carry Wall Street news, including stock market prices, and the first to offer systematic foreign coverage.

Perhaps Bennett's most daring and impudent innovation was his assault on high society, whose exploits he detailed in a style described as "midway between lampoon and synopsizing." Sometimes society bit back. In one extreme episode his wife watched helplessly while her husband was beaten senseless by a gang headed by a political candidate whom the Herald had helped to defeat. Horrified, she fled to Europe to raise their children, setting the stage for James Jr.'s return to Paris years later to found the European edition.

Bennett Sr. was also in the forefront of technological advances, using Samuel F.B. Morse's new telegraph, for example, to cover the Mexican war in 1846.

Greeley's Tribune was among the first to epitomize the crusading

tradition in mainstream American journalism. The Tribune led the fight against slavery and for educational reform. It also aimed to enlighten, with coverage and arts criticism that set the standard in America's most culturally important city.

After Greeley died in 1872 (a month after he lost the presidential election to Ulysses S. Grant), the paper edged further to the right. And it also pioneered technological advances: Greeley's successor, Whitelaw Reid, financed the development of the Linotype machine which revolutionized print production. Thirty years later, the Tribune introduced the easy-to-read Bodoni typeface, changing the look of U.S. newspapers.

Neither man cared much about money; they cared about the story, and costs be damned. Bennett, for example, spent the then-extraordinary sum of \$525,000 on Civil War coverage. In 1870 the younger Bennett spent thousands to send reporter Henry M. Stanley to Africa to find the Scottish missionary-physician David Livingstone.

Such largesse helped turn the Herald into the biggest, most influential newspaper in America, with more than 500,000 readers a day by the 1880s. But the impulse to spend sowed the seeds of the Herald's later financial difficulties.

The Tribune's problems were different: It never found an editor whose vision and energy could drive it the way Greeley had. Under Reid, the Tribune became conservative and complacent, especially after Reid moved his base to London, where he served for many years as American ambassador. By the time his widow and son bought the Herald and merged it into the Tribune in 1924, both newspapers were experiencing serious financial and leadership problems.

And yet, despite continuing financial strain, the merged paper managed, against all odds, to become one of the very best dailies published anywhere.

What the men and women who ran the papers after Greeley and Bennett had in abundance was taste, and this may have been their most lasting legacy. Quality was appreciated, whether it was Karl Marx's brand (he was the Tribune's London correspondent in the 1840s), Mark Twain's variety (he wrote for both papers), that of Jacob Riis writing for the Tribune about "How the Other Half Lives" in the late 19th century, or Tom Wolfe's and Jimmy Breslin's sort (they were Herald Tribune colleagues in the 1960s).

Helen Rogers Reid, the strong-willed wife of Whitelaw Reid's son Ogden and the leading figure in the Tribune's management for decades, may have been as conservative as she was energetic, but she fought, nonetheless, to hire the liberal Wal-

ter Lippmann and Dorothy Thompson as columnists.

And writers could say it the way they wanted to, whether it was Clementine Paddleford, American newspaperdom's first serious food writer, waxing sensual about tomatoes ("It lies warm in the hand, a vermilion globe subtly charged with properties of life-giving sun") or Walter W. (Red) Smith, opening his veins to drip — as Smith once put it — "impossible prose across the sports pages six days a week. The list of legendary journalists who worked for the Trib includes war correspondents Homer Bigart and Marguerite Higgins, foreign correspondent Joseph Barnes, men like Heyward Brown and Stanley Woodward from the sports side, cartoonist Jay (Ding) Darling, Washington reporters Robert J. Donovan and Bert Andrews, photographer Nat Fain, columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop and critics ranging from John Crosby and Eugene Shephard to Virgil Thompson and Walter Kerr.

And if a writer couldn't get the words out right, there was a gifted editor somewhere in the background to make it all sound effortless, people like Stanley Walker, L.L. Engelsing, Joseph Hertzberg and Everett "the Count" Kallgren. Years later, what many recall best about the New York Herald Tribune is the liveliness and intelligence of its prose.

And yet, by the mid 1950s it was clear that the paper could not continue long on its current course. The growth of television, the strength of the rival New York Times, the movement of its upper middle class constituency to the suburbs and its inability to embrace new labor-saving technology all contributed to the paper's slow but sure demise. There was a moment or two of new hope when John Hay Whitney bought the paper in 1958, but even his millions could not turn the tide. What Whitney did was to purchase for the paper a glorious final chapter — and to ensure that its spirit would live on in the continuing life of its overseas edition.

That spirit was something special. What remains noteworthy about the old Herald Tribune is not that it hired good writers and editors, but that, for much of its life, it could not afford to hire them. The quality often came despite low wages and unpleasant working conditions (during the Depression, for example, foreign correspondents had to pay their own traveling expenses while on assignment). Sure, the staff spent a lot of time complaining over beers or something harder at Bleeker's bar in New York and at the Berri Bar in Paris. But when the New York Herald Tribune finally died on April 23, 1966, they mourned it as deeply as would have Horace Greeley or James Gordon Bennett.

Jock Whitney: All but a Miracle

By Judith Fayard

In large measure, John Hay Whitney was responsible for putting frozen orange juice on the table. "A Streetcar Named Desire" on Broadway, "Gone with the Wind" on the silver screen, Tom Fool on the racetrack, polo on the cover of Time magazine, and the International Herald Tribune on the newsstands of 164 countries.

He served for nearly a quarter of a century as chairman of this newspaper, purchased by him in 1958, until his death in 1982. Born in 1904 and heir to one of the great American fortunes, Jock Whitney also inherited a strong sense of righteous obligation, using his vast wealth, as Dolly Levi urged in "The Matchmaker," "like manure, spread around, encouraging little things to grow."

In his early career he backed such theatrical hits as "Charley's Aunt," "Dark Victory" and "Life With Father." He was an early believer in the new Technicolor process and, in partnership with David O. Selznick, produced such film classics as "A Star Is Born," "Rebecca," and, of course, "GWTW," which owed much to his unwavering confidence.

A volunteer in World War II, Colonel Whitney was captured by German troops in southern France but made a midnight escape from a moving troop train under air attack. The experience was a personal turning point, spurring him to postwar involvement in socially constructive endeavors.

In 1946, he set up J.H. Whitney and Co., a venture capital firm

which soon scored an impressive array of business successes.

Whitney was an early political supporter of his bridge and golfing partner Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1957 President Eisenhower appointed him Ambassador to the Court of St. James — a post held by his grandfather John Hay half a century earlier. There, he played a leading role in re-establishing the "special relationship" between London and Washington during the period following the Suez crisis.

Whitney was at his ambassadorial post when he bought the ailing New York Herald Tribune in 1958. The 120-year-old newspaper was more than \$1 million in debt, and losing money at the rate of \$547,451 a day.

The purchase was a sentimental, perhaps even idealistic imperative for Whitney. "It did because I had to," he said. The paper was, in a way, in his bloodline; his grandfather, John Hay, had written editorials for the New York Tribune in the 1870s. The decision also reflected Whitney's lifelong passion for the printed word, and the staunch progressive Republicanism of both the paper and the man.

Many thought the undertaking was a lost cause. One was Samuel I. Newhouse, an expert at newspaper turnarounds. "It probably can't be done," he told Whitney's partner, Walter Thayer. "The Times has too big a lead. But Jock ought to give it a shot. There might be a miracle, and he will never regret the effort."

The miracle did not happen. Despite his best efforts, neither circulation nor advertising grew sufficiently. And the paper was beset by

devastating strikes, controversial top editors and unrealistic hopes of vital automation.

But there were compensations, such as the running excitement of covering the news of that eventful period. Whitney even enjoyed the distinction of having the Herald Tribune boycotted by the Kennedy White House, because of an editorial about the Billy Sol Estes scandal. And it was on the paper's front page that Whitney did a once-in-a-lifetime turnaround, endorsing Lyndon Johnson against the Republican presidential candidate, Barry Goldwater, in 1964.

By August 1966, when, on the 113th day of still another strike, Whitney was finally forced to close the NYHT, he had spent \$40 million on his effort to provide "a force in the community, a force for good, a force for reason and a force for understanding... a voice that will be heard."

But the closure of the New York paper only reinforced Whitney's dedication to the paper's European edition. The Paris paper had also been losing money, but its fortunes began to improve when The Washington Post joined Whitney in its ownership in 1966. A year later, The New York Times also became an owner, merging its European edition into what then became the International Herald Tribune. At the time the paper had a circulation of nearly 60,000 copies, sold mostly to Americans in France and nearby countries. The number quickly jumped to more than 100,000, and the audience profile changed dramatically as non-Americans came to outnumber American readers



John Hay Whitney tests a Trib Linotype at the Rue de Berri.

and new technology allowed global printing and distribution.

Meanwhile, Whitney remained a central figure in the world of art, horse racing and philanthropy. He was a major supporter of Yale University, where a humanities professorship is named for him. Through the John Hay Whitney Foundation, he pioneered in minority education. With his wife, Betsy, whom he married in 1942, he was one of the leading collectors of Fauvist and neo-Impressionist paintings.

A quiet and thoughtful man, Whitney's business inclination was to support the course that would make sense over the long run — a legacy which still shapes this news-

paper. When he died in 1982, the IHT recalled his sense of public duty and his commitment to excellence; "The diversity of his interests mirrored his passion for life."

What the newspaper meant to him in his later years was perhaps best expressed by the late Trib editorial writer Harry Baehr, in an unpublished history of the New York Herald Tribune under the aegis of Whitney and Walter Thayer. "For both," said Baehr, "the name Herald Tribune on a newsstand in, say, Istanbul, is at once a Distinguished Service Cross — and a Purple Heart."

Judith Fayard is Paris bureau chief for Life magazine.

James Gordon Bennett: Inventor of the Fast Lane

By Vicky Elliott

International Herald Tribune

IN the chronicles of America's press barons, the James Gordon Bennetts, elder and younger, occupy a colorful chapter. Their freedom, The New York Herald, which introduced many of the features of the modern newspaper, ran under their direction for no less than 83 years, from just before Victoria's reign to the start of the Roaring Twenties.

Bennett Sr., an industrious Scot with a sharp pen and a quiet personal life, came over from Europe and buried himself in an office in Manhattan, where he drew up a blueprint for a new kind of paper.

It was he, as one biographer wrote, who made the newspaper "impudent and intrusive," and the candor if not outspokenness of his reporting style earned him regular verbal — and even physical — abuse.

Bennett Jr. did not inherit his father's way with a word. He was a man of the open air with a private persona that was colorful in the extreme. The very prototype of the wealthy and eccentric American, he was raised largely in Europe by his Irish mother. Having launched his career in New York, he returned abruptly to Europe after a Manhattan scandal and, after a decade of living a very high life indeed, founded the Herald's European edition in Paris.

With his steam yachts, multiple residences and stubborn insistence upon turning his whims into reality, Bennett Jr. generated a fount of anecdotes. He was given, for example, to spectacular displays of his displeasure, yanking laden tablecloths off the tables at Maxim's, he was fascinated by owls and small dogs, and he had a fondness for speed that nearly killed him several times.

Unlike his father, who had been shunned by the social set, Bennett Jr. occupied a conspicuous place in the society of his day. But his reputation in New York had long before been stained by a breach of "the most primitive of good manners," as it was described at the time. This indiscretion, which consisted of publicly relieving himself into either a piano or a fireplace (there are two versions of the incident) during a party at his fiancée's home, not only led him into the last (illegal) duel fought in the United States, but also forced him to leave New York altogether. (When he finally abandoned bachelorhood, to marry the widow of the founder of the Reuters news agency, it was at age 73.)



Bennett, friends and a sampling of his small dogs at Riviera villa.

Bennett kept three residences in Paris, a shooting box near Versailles, a handsome villa on the Riviera, three American homes and a hunting castle in Scotland, and he never passed up an opportunity to experiment with the latest conveniences, from automobiles and airplanes to the newly functional Paris Metro, which he rode regularly.

An avid yachtsman, he sailed across the Atlantic to win a sporting bet at the age of 25, and moved on in his riper years to more ambitious steam vessels, notably the Naumona, more familiarly known as the Pneumonia, and the Lysistrata (named, he explained, after "a Greek lady who was reputed to be very fast"). To his employees, on board ship and off, he was always known as the Commodore, having been twice elected to that office at the New York Yacht Club.

Reflecting his interest in speed and science, he launched a series of competitions, early in the 20th century, that the sporting fraternity has never quite forgotten.

Best known was the race for the Coupe Internationale de l'Automobile, which everywhere except in the pages of his newspaper swiftly became known as the Gordon Ben-

nett Cup. These thrilled Europe for six years before being dropped because Bennett felt they had become merely commercial.

He went on to sponsor the Coupe Internationale des Aeronauts for ballooning, an enterprise "immune to any kind of commercial exploitation," as one expert put it. This contest ran from 1906 through 1929, with a gap for World War I, and was resurrected in California 50 years later.

Bennett gave his name and generous cash prizes to all manner of other sporting events. His Coupe Internationale d'Aviation is described in the just-released "Blue Ribbon of the Air" — The Gordon Bennett Races, by former American Ambassador Henry S. Villard. Also important to Bennett was coach-driving, with sailing, horse-racing and motor yachting also figuring heavily.

He was protective of his surname, however, and banned its use in his newspapers, even on the masthead. Meanwhile, as a by-product of his interest in global exploration, it was being attached to some of the most inaccessible corners of the Earth: to a lake in Alaska, an island in Siberia, and even, temporarily, to a mountain in Africa, to which he had sent journalist-explorer Henry M. Stanley to find missionary David Livingstone.

Within his own dominions, Bennett's word was law. "I want you fellows to remember," he told the staff of the new Paris edition, "that I am the only reader of this paper. I am the only one to be pleased. If I want it to be turned upside down, it must be turned upside down. I want one feature article a day. If I say the feature is to be Black Beetles, Black Beetles it's going to be."

He was merciless to his subordinates, rationing not only remuneration but praise, and since he required only four or five hours sleep a night, Bennett was able among his other activities to maintain constant surveillance over his newspapers from the other end of a cable.

Alcohol, for which, like mutton chops and plovers' eggs, he had a distinct partiality, accentuated Bennett's unpredictability. On his lightning raids upon offices of the Paris paper, he might elevate a drunken printer to the rank of managing editor, or pen a stinging editorial on the Catholic Church entitled "To Hell With the Pope!" (It never appeared, delayed by editors until sobriety returned.)

William Randolph Hearst, another unmentionable, was once rash enough to ask whether the Herald was for sale, and at what price. "Price of Herald three cents daily. Five cents Sunday, Bennett," came the acid reply. The Herald's sober coverage of the Spanish-American war won readers away from the Jingoistic Chronicle, but Hearst retaliated by opening to prurient public debate the dubious case of the New York Herald's "Personal Column." The affair dealt the newspaper a devastating blow.

While Bennett's relations with fellow Americans were not always cordial, he cultivated his own brand of expatriate patriotism. "If a nation is friendly to America," he told an editor, "I wish the Herald to be friendly to that nation, but if a nation shows an unfriendly policy, I wish the Herald to adopt an unfriendly tone."

Germany was the chief victim of the latter strategy. Having once been snubbed by the Kaiser, probably unintentionally, when he had asked for an audience, Bennett refused all subsequent overtures.

Bennett was determined that, like his father, he would die in his 77th year. When that birthday came around, in May 1918, he suffered a massive brain hemorrhage and never regained consciousness. As one biographer put it, he had his way even with death.

Within his own dominions, Bennett's word was law. "I want you fellows to remember," he told the staff of the new Paris edition, "that I am the only reader of this paper. I am the only one to be pleased. If I want it to be turned upside down, it must be turned upside down. I want one feature article a day. If I say the feature is to be Black Beetles, Black Beetles it's going to be."

He was merciless to his subordinates, rationing not only remuneration but praise, and since he required only four or five hours sleep a night, Bennett was able among his other activities to maintain constant surveillance over his newspapers from the other end of a cable.

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BOHEMIA

(Continued from Page 1)

especially at the Dome. The young man sat down and began to talk about himself. He said he had been living in Paris for months and wanted to stay on, but had run out of money. He wondered if there might be a chance of catching on at the Herald.

"Don't blame you," said Curley. "I wish I could stay myself, but I'm selling Saturday. Probably give you the job. Read copy? Always looking for copy readers. Reporters a dime a dozen. You can just about live on the pay. Lousy sheet, but it's going to get better. Can't miss with all these people coming over. Just going down now. Want to come along and have a try?"

Curley rose and plunged down the aisle, buffeting new arrivals like a swimmer going against the tide. It was late afternoon now, and the day was drawing in, an enchanted hour when the sun's warm breath, turned cool by approaching night, brings an indescribable quality to the Paris light.

Curley stepped to the curb and held up his hand. An ancient red Renault, which looked as though it had taken Gallieni's army out to the Marne (and probably had), pulled up and the two men piled in. With a raucous squawking of the bulb horn, the chauffeur, a typical member of that extraordinary clan, whirled diagonally across an opposing stream of traffic and somehow managed to come out on the Boulevard Raspail at top speed. They swung into the Rue de

Rennes without slackening and sped past Aux Deux Magots, that delightful outpost of the old Latin Quarter in the new.

Into the narrow Rue Bonaparte the taxi plunged. After a few minutes of ear-splitting blasts and appropriate remarks on the stupidity of the human race from the driver, they burst suddenly onto the quay and swung left onto the Pont du Carrousel. A string of loaded barges moved slowly up the Seine. The tug that pulled them, ducking in the tall puffs of white steam, left little puffs of white steam. Lights began to twinkle in the Tuileries gardens and along the river.

"It is not easy to leave this city," Curley said as the cab turned a sharp right and careened on down the quay with the Louvre on the left. "I wish I was in your shoes, just starting. It could be a hell of a paper, too, if the right guys came to work on it."

His companion was wondering as they turned into the Rue du Louvre, past the serene dignity of the old palace with its noble colonnade and iron fence, if Curley would be good for a touch in case he didn't get the job. At the same moment Curley was saying to himself that he'd have to make it pretty strong. This guy was certain to make a touch if he didn't land.

Curley leaned forward, tapped on the glass, and the cab drew up in front of a dirty building with the words THE NEW YORK HERALD in faded gold letters over its doorway. He led the way up rickety stairs to an office on the second floor, where the applicant was presented to the paper's director.



Al Lacey

"I've got just the man you need here," said Curley, who never had seen or heard of the newcomer an hour before. He proceeded to spread it on thick, and the deal was consummated. Asked when he wanted to start work, the new member of the staff replied, "Now!" and was told to go get something to eat and come back. He and Curley were emerging from the director's office into a dim corridor, when Curley was greeted with a shout: "My Old Pal!"

A wispy little man stuck out his hand. He was no more than five feet tall and had a leathery, lined face, but the lines were merely wrinkles caused by his wide grin.

His clothes were so carelessly worn they seemed almost to have been slept in, and his expensive felt hat had a carefully battered look.

He was of an indefinite age but no younger than 60. He spoke from a corner of his mouth and the whole air that he gave himself attempted unsuccessfully to proclaim him a toughie. The twinkle in his eye gave him away. No one could possibly be fooled. He was an immense friendliness.

"Meet Sparrow, Robertson," Curley said. "Outside of James Gordon Bennett, the Sparrow is the greatest thing ever happened to this newspaper. Sparrow, take my friend out and show him where to eat. Send him back by 8 o'clock. He's starting to work tonight."

"Well, Old Pal," said the little man, "you come with me. I know just the staff for you."

What he had in mind was not a restaurant but a bar — Harry's New York Bar — and the new man did not get any dinner that night. But he was back on time, and he worked a full trick on the strangest newspaper he ever had seen. When the first night's work was over, about 2:00 in the morning, several of the boys collected him and led him back to the Dome.

The lights of the gay and glittering corner were still blazing through the night when they settled once more at the Dome terrace. All the new Bohemians were still there, sitting out under the tree-splangled moon or in the smoke-filled interior, pouring out torrents of eloquence. So the men from the Paris Herald sat there, too, and the new member was introduced to the joys of talk in a Paris tavern when work is

done. They talked right into the pale city dawn and until the scene at the crossroads of Bohemia began at last to change.

The new Herald man sat on even later, basking in the slanting rays of the rising sun, and watched idly as Paris awoke to its daily life. It was the hour when the city had its face washed and all the cafes began to prepare for the new day. At the Dome a new set of gorgeous appetizers on the terrace, began to stack the chairs along the wall and to strew sawdust across the sidewalk, preparatory to sweeping up.

When one section of the terrace was ready, the few remaining sitters moved over, and a waiter brought flaky brochies and croissants fresh from the oven and steaming *café au lait*, the traditional French breakfast.

To the new Paris Herald man, the sun felt good as its warmth penetrated his clothes. Excitement enveloped him. He spread out on the round brassbound marble top of his table a copy of the paper he had helped to make a few hours earlier and began to examine it. He was to perform this act in the same way in this same place a countless number of times and countless other men would do it, too. It was not much, as newspapers go, he realized, but it had possibilities if one could forget the bulky, 50-page papers back home.

He mused upon the Herald's past history and speculated on its future, trying to connect himself with what had gone and project himself into what was to come. Its past, he had been told by men present at the Dome that night, had been fantastic. He did not know it

yet but he underestimated the future, which was to be in some ways more fantastic still. His real concern, however, was with the immediate present. To be on a newspaper published in Paris in times such as these, and to be young and in revolt was all that the heart could wish.

This young man on the Dome terrace has no name, for he is any one of the hundreds of young men and women who went to Paris in the 1920s and worked on the Paris

Herald. And he is all of them. From newspaper shops all over America they came. The experiences he had on this night, and continued to have through the years of the Golden Age, they were to have, too. For, without fully knowing it at the time, this theoretical-typical young man had engaged himself to the love of his life, had fallen under the peculiar influence and the magic spell of Paris.

The men and women who worked on the paper made a real

effort to mold it into something it could not become. They did not fully accomplish their purpose, but their efforts, together with the peculiar nature of the times, made it one of the most interesting newspapers ever published. And later they found in themselves a nostalgia for the paper and for the city whose charm would work in them as long as they should live. For never in the history of journalism have so many had such a wonderful time on so little money.



NEWSROOM IN THE 1930s — Night editorial staffers gather round the copydesk at the Rue de Berri in this photo taken during the early 1930s. They are, left to right, seated: Unknown, John Craddock, Louis Hart, Tom Cope and Hugh Awtry. Standing: Vincent (Boo) Bugeja, Lewis Glynn, Unknown, Unknown, Jack Pickering, R.P. Harriss, Unknown, Emile Dieudonne, Ed Haffel and Eric Hawkins, managing editor.



Swiss Bank Corporation reveals a closely guarded professional secret:

Even if it works, ask why.

Many of our customers have something in common besides their choice of international bank. They've learned how to learn from their successes, the way everybody else learns from mistakes. The reasons why something goes right are just as important as the reasons why something goes wrong, and may be even more rewarding (and elusive). When nothing succeeds like success, it's because nothing works like work. Incidentally, when our customers keep coming back to us, we do know why. And so do they. We're one of their professional secrets.



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Umsatz Zürich SBV 1986/2

HERALD

(Continued from Page 1)

The losses did not, however, deter him from living the high life, whether headquartered in his residence on the Champs-Élysées (one of several he kept in Europe) or running the proverbial tight ship at his two newspapers via cable from his yacht in the Mediterranean.

It was when the Great War broke out that Bennett really came into his own, and it was not long before he began calling for the United States to join the Allies against Germany.

As his mainly British staff melted away, he reared up "like an old warhorse," as one employee put it, taking it upon himself to report, to edit, to do whatever was necessary to ensure that the paper was printed every day. While other dailies in the capital shut down and moved with the government to Bordeaux, Bennett was left to battle with the censor, providing sections in French and news from the front to Parisians who were thirsting for the details.

Bennett did not live to see the end of the war. His papers did not flourish. Several years after his death in the spring of 1918, both newspaper properties were acquired by Frank A. Munsey, then owner of the New York Sun. In New York, the paper was now failing, but the Paris Herald, whose circulation had boomed from a mere 12,000 in the late 1880s to an unprecedented 350,000 with the arrival of General John J. Pershing's American Expeditionary Force, provided an unexpected windfall.

Although circulation had plummeted after the doughboys sailed home, the huge profits of 1917-18 were squirreled away and forgotten. Munsey's surprised accountant discovered a hoard worth about \$1 million.

Munsey's reign was brief ("Sir Transit Gloria Munsey," an office was recorded among the graffiti on the wall of the editorial room), and the paper in 1924 passed into the hands of Helen and Ogden Reid, already owners of the New York Tribune, founded in 1841 by Horace Greeley. The Paris paper did not add the Tribune name for another decade, and then only after it merged with a local rival, the European edition of the Chicago Tribune.

The 1920s were years of plente in Paris, and transatlantic traffic of all kinds began to generate the highest excitement. The U.S. troops were replaced by shiploads of American tourists whose thirst for France was particularly whetted by the constraints of American Prohibition.

Lindbergh was mobbed, the first telephone link between the New and Old Worlds was made in 1927, and the Herald began to address itself still more exclusively to the expanding American community. The news desk, never abstemious, became a fount of drinking yams, and the copy editors gave free rein to their imagination as they padded out the skeleton cables that arrived from New York.

To hear it from Al Laney, then night editor of the paper, a stimulating amount of the news was either written before it happened or spun out of whole (well, almost

lished by error when in fact his plane was still missing in fog. Most copies of that edition were retrieved in time, but the rival Paris Tribune got hold of one and featured it proudly the next day.

The Herald's staff during this period included a generous complement of oddballs, including Vincent Bugeja, a Maltese Socialist, mathematician and man-about-mudist-colonies, and Sparrow Robertson. A ancient promoter from the Lower East Side who talked out of the side of his mouth and seemed to write that way as well, the Sparrow in his column gave the low-

most more finely tuned than the Herald to the artistic currents of the day. The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, alert to their avant-garde movements of the Left Bank, attracted literary talent in a range of capacities. Waverley Root served as its book editor, and Henry Miller as a proofreader. But more people read the venerable Herald, including the relatively affluent tourists, and its superior financial stability was secured by the advertising drummed up by an old-Bennett hand, its business manager, Albert Jauret.

The Herald's management greeted 1930 with an utterly misplaced optimism. On the home front, it had elected to make the next step in the paper's inexorable march westward through Paris, abandoning the Rue du Louvre and vegetable activity of the fruit and vegetable market of Les Halles to build an ambitious new headquarters in the Rue de Berri, off the Champs-Élysées. It was not the moment to have saddled up a major debt. As the Depression set in, the Americans went home in droves, leaving the Herald with brand-new presses and a modern H-shaped building and an uncomfortably large installment payments.

The paper by now depended heavily for its revenue on the advertising that it could muster from European resorts, not excluding those in Germany and Italy, a fact that helped to cloud the political judgment of its general manager, Laurence Hills. While reporters whose bylines appeared in the Herald, such as Ralph Barnes and Eric Sevareid, became increasingly skeptical of the Fascists' intentions, Hills resolutely looked toward whatever brighter side herald could find.

In the late '30s he was summoned to New York by the Reids, and instructed to carry only editorials originating from the parent paper, the better to reflect the strong anti-Fascist feeling that prevailed in the United States. But Hills was not until the summer of 1939 that Hills, now terminally ill with cancer, came to realize how over-optimistic he had been, and publicly recanted his earlier positions in a series of Page One editorials.

Throughout the so-called "phoney war" that began in September 1939 and ended explosively in the spring of 1940, the paper continued to publish. As the Germans advanced on Paris and the ocean liners filled with people fleeing Europe, the Herald found itself again as just about the last free paper to publish in Paris. The final edition, dated June 12, 1940, was a single sheet whose second page was mostly blank. It was never distributed, for lack of transport.

See Next Page



Paris Herald offices at 21, Rue de Berri, in early 1930s.

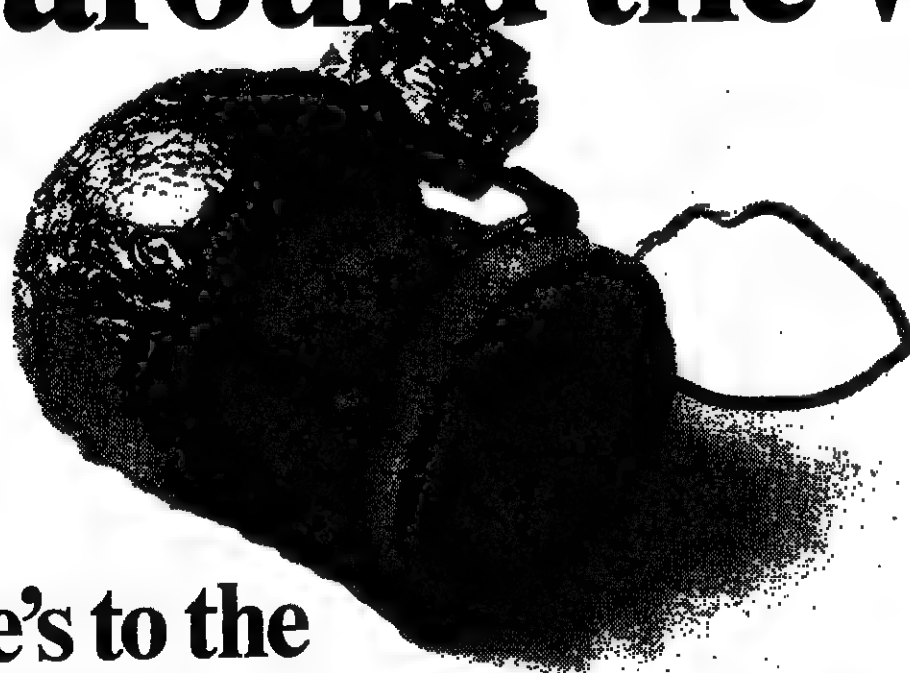
whole) cloth. One slow news night, he records, the desk blew up a single paragraph of innocuous agency copy about a Pacific storm into a lead story proclaiming that the Pacific island of Yap had been engulfed by a tidal wave; on another occasion, while all France waited for the arrival of the sinner Richard E. Byrd, a prepared lead announcing his safe landing was pub-

lished every morning on the "sporting situation," which, in plainer English, was a folksy chronicle of those places in Paris where gentlemen and ladies, his Old Pal the Duke of Windsor included, could cheerfully expect to wet their whistles.

The American community in the 1920s supported a half-dozen or so English-language publications,



Born in the USA Read around the world.



Here's to the
International Herald Tribune
on its 100th birthday.

Congratulations from Germany's Business and Financial Daily.

Handelsblatt
GERMANY'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL DAILY

(Continued from Previous Page)

A hiatus of four years followed, and after the triumphant 1944 entry into Paris of Allied and Free French troops, the U.S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, was installed in the Herald's plant and presses. By that December, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., son of the chief Herald Tribune editorial writer in New York, and himself its bureau chief in London, had taken over as editor of a revived Herald and published its first postwar editions.

A makeshift partition, known as the Wall, divided the newsrooms of the two publications, but fraternization between the staffs was amicable enough for Tribune men to cede hot baths from their opposite numbers in their billets at the Hotel Scribe, and General Eisenhower himself was sufficiently fond of his daily Herald to complain when he was deprived of it.

Many of the prewar staff began to trickle back, in time to put out a slew of banner headlines announcing such momentous events as Roosevelt's death, the German surrender and the U.S. air raid on "the important Japanese army base" of Hiroshima ("Atomic Bomb Revolutionizes War" ran the prescient headline).

In the new postwar order, the Herald Tribune had an important role to play in telling Europe, as Parsons put it, "what America thinks and is doing." An adaptation of the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote in an enthusiastic and telling memorandum to the Reids in New York, "published with the understanding that it was aimed at an international public, might actually achieve an international significance beyond anything we can imagine."

The Marshall Plan recognized this potential and underwrote 10,000 subscriptions of the paper that were distributed throughout Europe, but, in general, the 1950s, decade of a series of management changes, merely laid the groundwork for later expansion.

Continuity was provided by Eric Hawkins, the diminutive British managing editor whose Herald career had begun on the night in 1915 when the Germans sank the Lusitania. Hawkins became managing editor in 1924, a title which normally put him in effective daily charge of the newsroom, and he held that job until his retirement in 1960, at 74. Following Parsons's departure in 1950, he was the senior editor both in title and in function. (He was born a year after the European Herald put out its first issue.) His successor was Bernard Cullen.

The 1950s were the Parisian, *jours de soleil* of an ex-Marine named Art Buchwald, who arrived in 1949 to disrupt the newsroom by cackling at his own jokes as he un-

leashed such classic columns as "La Fete du Merit Donnant" upon the world. Almost 40 years later, the paper still carries Buchwald's columns, now beamed over from Washington, D.C., and a much sealed-down portrait of his Chesire Cat grin.

In 1958, the ailing New York Herald Tribune was purchased from the Reids by millionaire investor John Hay (Jack) Whitney, at that time the U.S. ambassador in London. The scion of a distinguished family, Whitney was conscious of a mission. He had bought the paper, he said, "because we live in a time when there are challenges only a newspaper can meet and excellence only a newspaper can set, and because I believe we cannot let the world go by default to the dulleards."

In Paris, as in New York, Whitney's paper was under pressure from The New York Times, which, in 1960, decided to launch an edition in Europe. The Herald Tribune was slowed, but under the steady hand of longtime business manager André Bing held its ground, expanding its communications facilities to permit same-day publication both of editorial material and full New York stock listings. In Paris, neither side was able to knock out the other.

But in New York, the picture was

gloomy: After a debilitating strike at the Herald Tribune, Whitney finally was forced to close down the New York paper. "I shall continue," he announced, "as publisher of the Herald Tribune in Paris, and I am confident that paper will grow and prosper in the future as it has in the past."

Whitney made good on that vow of confidence, with typical inspiration, by enlisting the collaboration of some of the most potent forces in American journalism. The key first step was to bring in The Washington Post, whose publisher, Katharine Graham, had recently established a news syndicate with the Los Angeles Times, and was interested in further international visibility.

In 1967, The New York Times negotiated to merge its European edition into the paper, becoming part of an impressive triumvirate. The new International Herald Tribune, armed with a panoply of the two U.S. papers' foreign correspondents and editorial voices, was now in an unchallengeable position to tell the world—in Parsons's words—"what America thinks and is doing."

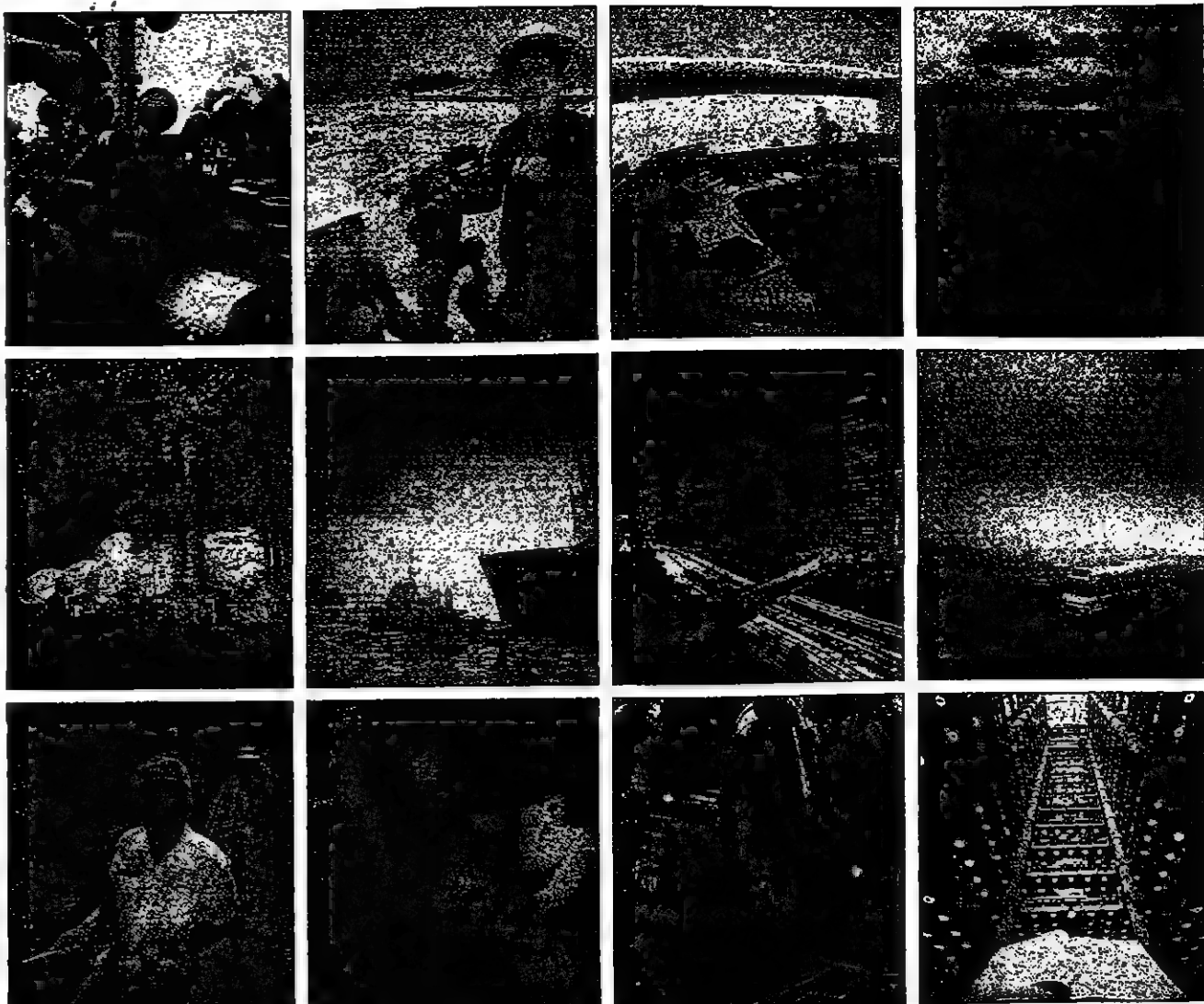
The stage was set for the next 20 years of progress toward global sophistication, extending the paper's reach well beyond the confines of

its traditional audience on the Continent. Under the direction of the new publisher, Robert MacDonaid, and his deputy, Roland Parsons, the first international facsimile link, with a print site at Uxbridge, outside London, was made in 1974.

Until 1978 it was business as usual on the Rue de Berni, complete with the clatter of the presses and the ceremonial arrival every day of the editor, Murray Weiss, and his stately boxer dog, Baron. But it was the move to suburban Neuilly, out of Paris proper, which sheared the huge old presses away, marking the switch to electronic journalism and setting the scene for much bigger things.

A transitional period in the late 1970s, with Robert Eckert as publisher, set up operations for Europe's first fully computerized newspaper. He was succeeded in 1979 by Lee W. Hughes. Meanwhile, Weiss was followed by Mort Rosenblum in 1979, then by Philip Folio in 1981. John Vinocur became the executive editor in 1987.

Outside today's Neilly building, there are no bronze owls keeping watch as they did atop the old Herald building in New York a century ago. But the Trib's computers keep things humming through the night, in a manifestation of technology that Bennett himself might have appreciated.



Sedgwick Group
insurance and reinsurance brokers
worldwide



Sedgwick
at the heart of insurance

Happy birthday to the

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune.

(1887-1987)



Germany's leading weekly newspaper
wishes the leading international daily
newspaper many happy returns.

How the Trib's Advertising Kept In Step With New Readership

By Richard H. Morgan

JAMES Gordon Bennett Jr. was not very interested in advertising. He did, however, have an able advertising manager, Alfred Jauret, who attracted many clients to the Herald's elite audience, among them such still-famous names as Vuitton, Guerlain, Tiffany and Michelin.

That such ads got into the paper at all was something of a miracle, for Bennett insisted on seeing everything that went into his publication. Even when he was out of Paris, special mail bags would be dispatched to him. There is a description of the commodore sitting at the front of his yacht, puffing away on his Havana, approving or rejecting material by the simple expedient of throwing overboard anything he didn't like. "Won't have this in my paper," he would mutter, consigning yet another product of Jauret's salesmanship to the waves.

Left untold is how the long-suffering ad manager explained this to clients. It is a tribute to him and to the Herald's reputation that prewar ad revenues grew nicely.

Advertising slowed during World War I, but surged again in the heady 1920s. The Herald's management, with Jauret still in place, aggressively promoted it as the ideal means of reaching the American tourists flooding Europe. The paper's pages blossomed with announcements from retailers, hotels, shipping lines and restaurants.

It was in the 1920s that the Herald's most famous advertisement began appearing (it still runs today). "Just tell the cab driver SANK ROO DOE NOO," reads the ad from Harry's New York Bar. Americans responded in droves, eager to escape the great thirst which prevailed at home.

That was also the decade that special supplements became a major source of revenue, though the paper had carried supplements (including handsome four-color fashion sections) from its start. The apogee came in September 1927, with a 56-page, ad-filled issue welcoming the American Legion convention to Paris.

Circulation and advertising both shrank during the Great Depression. The Herald Tribune was deeply in the red and scrambling hard for what little advertising was available, including ads from Ger-

man, Austrian and Italian resorts and travel companies. Director Laurence Hills was reluctant to offend these clients and the paper's editorials reflected his insecurity. In 1939, however, he reversed course in a series of front-page editorials, just months before the paper closed with the fall of Paris.

When publication resumed in 1944, there were few ads available. It wasn't until the early 1950s that prosperity returned, along with the American tourists. Led by Ad Director Marcel Tallin, the European Edition once again sold ads aimed largely at Americans.

But starting in the middle of the decade, a different kind of advertisement began to appear. The explanation lay in a basic change of direction, one stemming from post-war editor Geoffrey Parsons Jr.'s dreams of gearing the paper not only to Americans but to a truly international audience.

As improved transportation permitted wider distribution, and as English became the dominant international language, Parsons began to dream big. The paper drew more now on the resources of its New York parent and became less parochial.

European business and government leaders began turning to the Trib and, as the audience changed, so did the ads. Pages began to come in from resurgent European industry and there were financial notices from Wall Street institutions, eager to reach newly prosperous Europeans. To service this business, the Paris paper established its own New York sales office in 1949.

Change was slow. As late as 1963, the paper's largest advertiser was Simca tax-free cars. But when, in 1964, Soviet Chairman Nikita Khrushchev wanted to tell his story to the West, the only publication chosen for this advertisement was the Herald Tribune.

The 1960s also brought new competition, including The New York Times' International Edition, which made some advertising inroads. It soon became evident that there were neither enough readers nor advertisers to sustain both.

The 1967 merger and the creation of the International Herald Tribune under its present ownership changed the situation. Over the next 20 years, the IHT was to become a major force in international marketing. In 1986, the paper's total ad revenues were \$1.6 million.

Twenty years later, in 1986, IHT ad revenues had climbed to \$34 million, and the paper ranked third in a greatly expanded list of international publications — just behind Time and the Financial Times, and just ahead of Newsweek and The Economist.

The bulk of IHT advertising is now related to business and finance. There are still plenty of travel ads, but they now come mostly from airlines promoting their first or business class services and from leading business hotel groups. The paper has developed a strong international classified section — the only one of its kind.

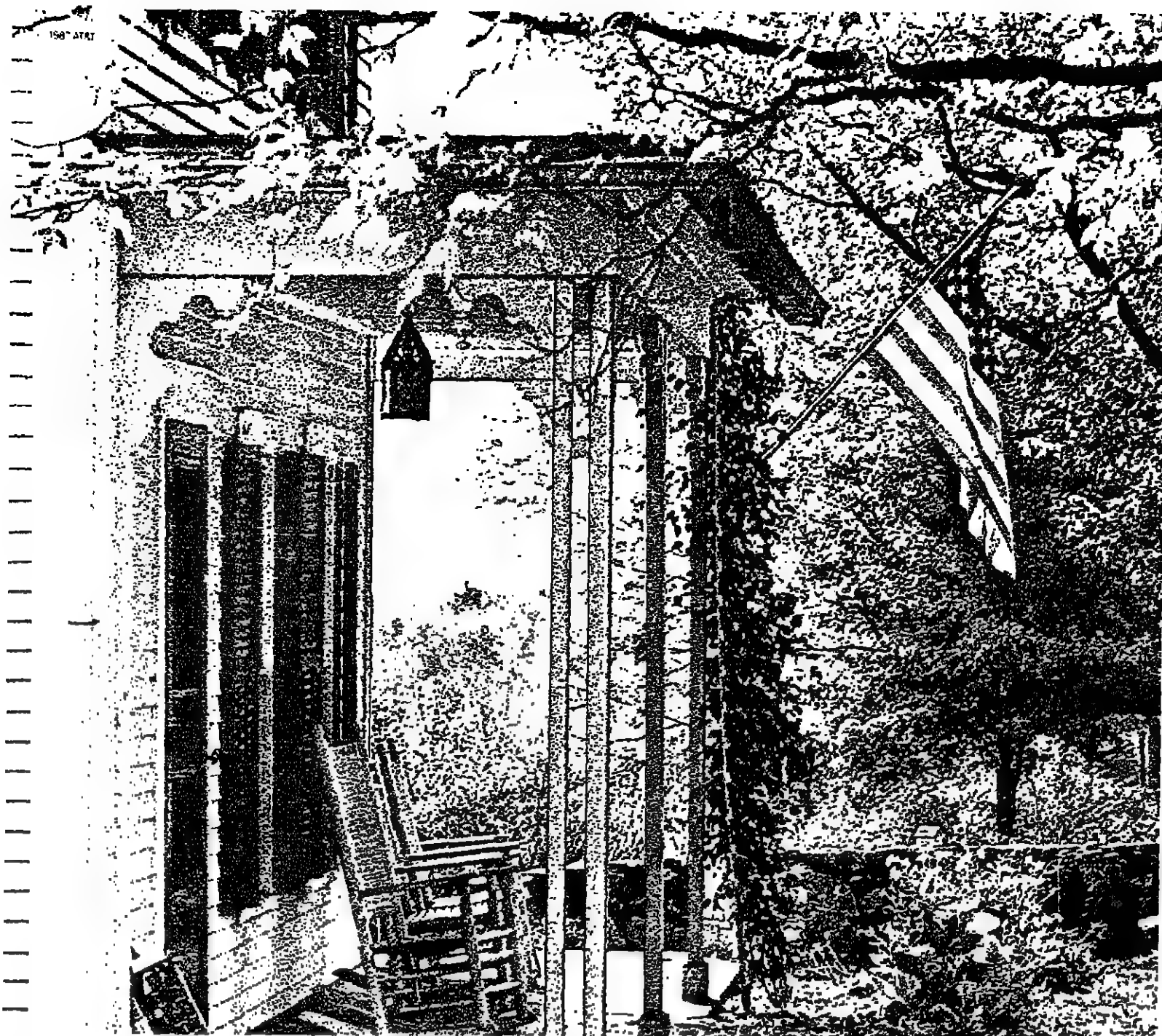
Supplements still play an important role and high-quality 4-color ads were successfully introduced in 1980. But even as advertising grew, the IHT held to a policy of limiting ad content to 30 percent of total space, keeping the paper slim.

To sell and service this business, the IHT has created a global sales organization, including subsidiaries in New York, London, Frankfurt, Singapore and Hong Kong, and a network of commissioned representatives to cover other markets. All this is supervised by Rolf Kranepuhl, director of advertising sales since 1985.

The key to expanded advertising has been the high-quality demographic profile of IHT readers, as measured in readership studies which are controlled by advertisers (a technique pioneered by the IHT). These regular surveys — based on questionnaires printed in the paper — demonstrate both the loyalty and the quality of the IHT's audience. When the last study was conducted in 1986, more than 13,000 readers responded, providing an unusually large sample. Some key findings about the readers included average household income: \$82,700; post-graduate degrees: 38 percent; senior managers: 55 percent.

With its nine printing locations, the IHT actively promotes itself as "the global newspaper," read by an international elite in 164 countries. James Gordon Bennett used to describe his Paris Herald as a "village newspaper" and the term is still apt. But as publisher Lee Huebner often puts it, it is Marshall McLuhan's "global village" that today's paper takes as its turf.

Richard H. Morgan, associate publisher of the IHT, was advertising director from 1965 to 1985.



Watch the world go by from the front porch. Call home.

Thinking back on the world you left behind? A talk with the folks back in the States will bring it all back to life. So go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.®



Congratulations on the 100th Anniversary of International Herald Tribune Let's progress together to pioneer a new century

THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN: the world's most exciting newspaper



The Yomiuri Shimbun has a daily circulation totaling 14,000,000.

The Yomiuri Shimbun publishes daily 9.15 million copies of its morning edition and 4.87 million copies of evening editions (except Sundays), totaling 14 million newspapers distributed to readers nationwide.

These figures are the largest for any daily newspaper in Japan — in fact The Yomiuri Shimbun has the largest circulation of any commercial newspaper in the free world.

The Yomiuri Shimbun was founded in 1874 as a morning newspaper. In 1931, we began publication of the evening edition. By 1974, a century after its first appearance, The Yomiuri Shimbun was printing 9.05 million morning and 3.9 million evening newspapers.

It was last year, in 1986, that we passed the 9 million mark for morning editions alone. No other newspaper has shown such tremendous growth in so short a time span, and many newspapers in various countries have asked us to divulge the secret of this miracle.

It is not such a big secret. The reasons The Yomiuri Shimbun has great support from readers and is attracting a great deal of attention internationally are high-quality reporting based on a wide perspective, fairness, an honest and constructive editorial position and a people-oriented marketing stance built on the motto, "progress with the people."

Other factors that have won the confidence of our readers include the development of technology producing clean and easy-to-read print, the establishment of a door-to-door distribution network, and a perception of the paper by the public relations agencies as a highly effective advertising vehicle.



The word "Yomiuri" is composed of two characters meaning read (yomi) and sell (uri). Originally referred to in the practice, prevailing before the advent of the modern newspaper in Japan, of selling news by reading it out loud at street corners. This illustration shows a newsboy in the early days of the founding of The Yomiuri Shimbun. His dress is typical of the days of "yomi-uri"; "Shimbun" is the generic word for newspaper.

We carry out multifaceted activities.

The Yomiuri Shimbun is also involved in other unique activities in addition to regular newspaper publication. We print an English paper, "The Daily Yomiuri," broadcast "Yomiuri Shimbun News" through affiliated radio and television networks and publish weekly and monthly magazines as well as books.

In New York and Los Angeles, we print the U.S.A. version of The Yomiuri Shimbun by transmitting the pages from Tokyo via satellite.

Art and sports are other areas in which we are active. As the only newspaper corporation to possess a major music company, "The Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra," we are involved in the promotion of musical appreciation through performance tours by the orchestra.

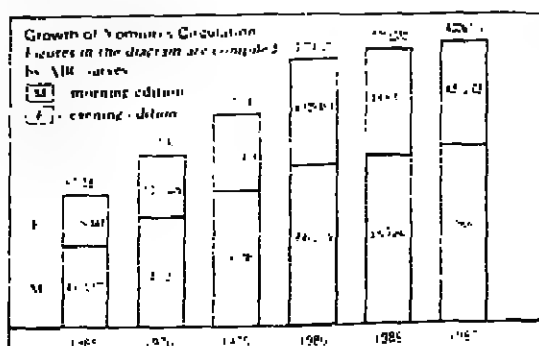
We also introduce domestic and foreign art by sponsoring fine arts exhibitions. We are especially strong in French art, and our Honorary Chairman Mitsuo Mutai has been awarded the Order of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Our President Yosoji Kobayashi has also been recommended for foreign membership of the French Academy, and has been awarded the French Literary and Arts Medal.

The Yomiuri Giants, a leading baseball team in Japan and owned by a subsidiary of The Yomiuri Shimbun, has gained wide popularity and provided professional athletic entertainment for baseball fans.

THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN
読売新聞社

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France Solr, 100 Rue Reaumur, Paris 2e Telephone: 4236-6152



Celebrating a Century Around the Globe

By Amy Hollowell
International Herald Tribune

COVERING a century of news is no small accomplishment; celebrating the anniversary of that century is no small affair. The International Herald Tribune, which completes its 100th year this week, has met the occasion in a variety of ways.

In so doing, the Trib has sought to recognize its long and happy relationship with France, as well as its more recent role as an international newspaper. And while the celebrations have marked the rich history of this newspaper, they also have served as a look to the future. Long before the official celebrations began in October 1986, the Trib had begun planning activities to mark its first century.

Centennial activities were scheduled in sites outside France, including Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore,

Switzerland, West Germany and the United States.

It was only appropriate, however, that the celebrations begin in Paris, the city with whom the Trib's name has become indelibly linked. Some highlights of the year:

- The Trib took a leading role in presenting the Flame of Liberty monument, a full-sized replica of that held aloft by the Statue of Liberty in New York, to France. The Centennial year was launched in October 1986 at the residence of Joe Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador in Paris, in conjunction with a fund-raising drive for the Flame.

- In April, the Trib organized in Paris the first of two Centennial conferences, "Managing a Global Transition." Thus the celebration of the past was complemented by a look forward at the ways in which the world can meet and adapt to the changes that it will face in the years before the 21st century.

Participants included young

leaders in international politics, business, academia and the arts, as well as executives from the dozen companies helping sponsor the Centennial. Helmut Schmitt, the former West German chancellor, headed a list of notable speakers.

- The second Centennial conference, to be held in Singapore in November, is to continue this evaluation of the changing world, again with the participation of conferees who are expected to be leaders in their fields by the year 2000.

- The Centennial Magazine, Our Century/Our World, was published by the IHT in September. Leading writers contributed articles evoking the major themes of the Trib's century. The magazine was edited by Joseph Fitchett.

- A commemorative plaque was inaugurated this week at the site of the paper's former business offices on the Avenue de l'Opera.

- The James Gordon Bennett Cup automobile races, precursors of contemporary Grand Prix events, were commemorated in May in an international antique and classic car rally in Bad Homburg, just north of Frankfurt, site of the 1904 Bennett race.

- Another of Bennett's sporting passions was polo, which he brought from England to the United States in 1877. To mark the Centennial in Britain, the Trib hosted a polo day in July at the Royal County of Berkshire Polo Grounds. Included was a restaging of the first British vs. American polo match of a century ago, as well as the first elephant polo exhibition held in England.

- "The Belle Epoque in the Paris Herald," a book compiled from the Trib's archives with additional text by IHT fashion reporter Hebe Dorsey, was published last fall. It was published in America under the title, "The Age of Opulence." A party was held at Maxim's in Paris last fall to introduce the book and to mark the paper's 99th anniversary.

- Two other books mark the Trib's centennial: "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," by Charles Robertson, a scholarly interpretation of the paper's history; and "The Paris Herald: One Hundred Years of News," introduced by Art Buchwald and compiled and edited by Bruce Singer, a compilation of articles and photos from the paper's archives. In addition, the paper published a series of Centennial columns throughout the year, covering its past and present, as well as this special Centennial Report, edited by Robert K. McCabe and produced by Wendy Mallinson.

- A 30-minute film was produced telling the IHT's 100-year story. Entitled "The Global Newspaper," it was narrated by television journalist Walter Cronkite and directed by Douglas Manning.

- The Trib's ninth printing site, in Rome, was opened in May. Receptions in Rome and Milan marked the occasion and gave Italian readers a chance to help celebrate the IHT's birthday. The anniversary will also be marked later this year at receptions in Tokyo, in conjunction with the launch of a 10th printing site Nov. 20.

- The Trib's role as an international newspaper was honored in April by the Overseas Press Club, which presented its Newspaper of the Year Award to the IHT at its annual dinner in New York. Art Buchwald was guest speaker.

- Photojournalism has figured prominently in the making of the Trib's century, and to honor one of the greatest photographers ever, Henri Cartier-Bresson, the IHT is joining with the French company Taittinger S.A. to sponsor an exhibit of his work at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

- The exhibit, "Cartier-Bresson — The Early Years," opened on Sept. 9, and is to travel to several other U.S. cities beginning early next year. A Centennial reception for New York-area guests was held at the Museum Sept. 22.

- The Trib's Centennial observances will culminate this week with a gala dinner in the Trocadero Gardens, overlooking the Eiffel Tower, in Paris. Staff, alumni, clients, directors and other guests will join in a birthday party on the eve of the actual anniversary, concluding a week of Centennial activities.

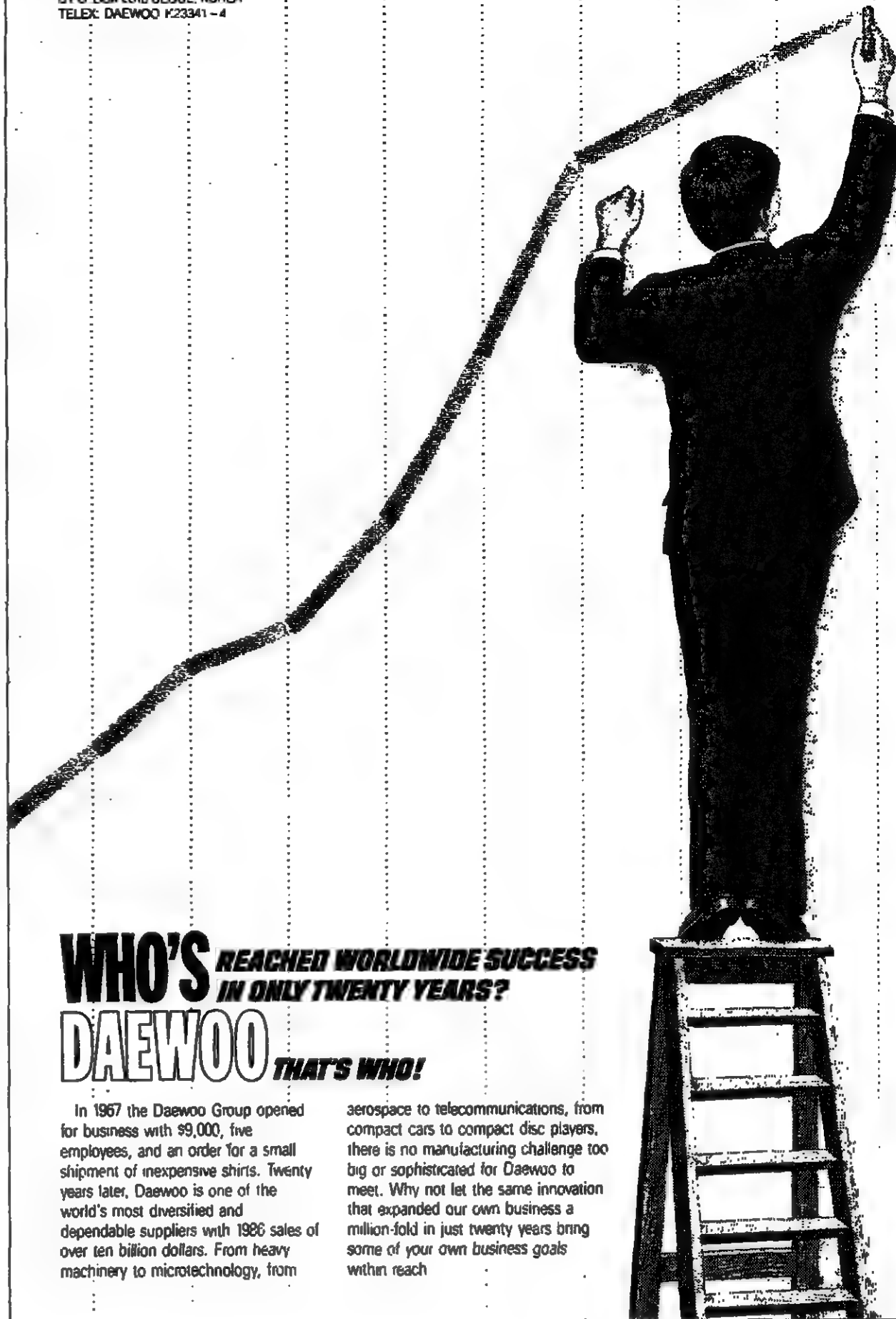
- The IHT Centennial Fellowship Competition will be announced this fall. The fellowship will allow the recipient to study at INSEAD, one of the top graduate business schools in Europe.

- A pro tennis exhibition match is scheduled Oct. 25 in Geneva.

- Twelve international companies joined the IHT during the year as distinguished Centennial sponsors. They are: Aerospatiale (France); Air France (France); AT&T Communications (the United States); Ebel Watches-Montres Ebel (Switzerland); Klynveld, Peat, Marwick, Main, Goerdeler (the Netherlands); Mastercard International (United States); Mariflex Gordon SA (France); Nomura Securities (Japan); The Sedgwick Group PLC (Britain); Swiss Bank Corporation (Switzerland); Volkswagen AG (West Germany); and Louis Vuitton (France).

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In 1967 the Daewoo Group opened for business with 99,000, five employees, and an order for a small shipment of inexpensive shirts. Twenty years later, Daewoo is one of the world's most diversified and dependable suppliers with 1986 sales of over ten billion dollars. From heavy machinery to microtechnology, from

aerospace to telecommunications, from compact cars to compact disc players, there is no manufacturing challenge too big or sophisticated for Daewoo to meet. Why not let the same innovation that expanded our own business a million-fold in just twenty years bring some of your own business goals within reach.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF WARM RELATIONS — In leading the drive to present the Flame of Liberty to the citizens of Paris, the IHT is following the example of the people of France who, in 1876, gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States.

The Trib worked with international law firm Kevin McCarthy Associates and the American Club of Paris to organize the French-American Liberty Fund. The goal: to present France with a replica of the flame that, in the upraised hand of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, has welcomed generations of immigrants to America.

The target of the fund-raising campaign is \$400,000. As this is published, that amount is virtually in hand. Topping off the drive this week was a major benefit dinner at the Palace of Versailles.

The Flame itself was created by Les Metalliers Champenois, the Reims artisans who restored the statue's torch and flame for its centennial last year. The Flame, made in the U.S. from the molds used to craft the original, left for France after ceremonies at Port Liberty, N.J., near the Statue of Liberty — on Sept. 10. It will be installed in Paris this winter as a permanent monument.

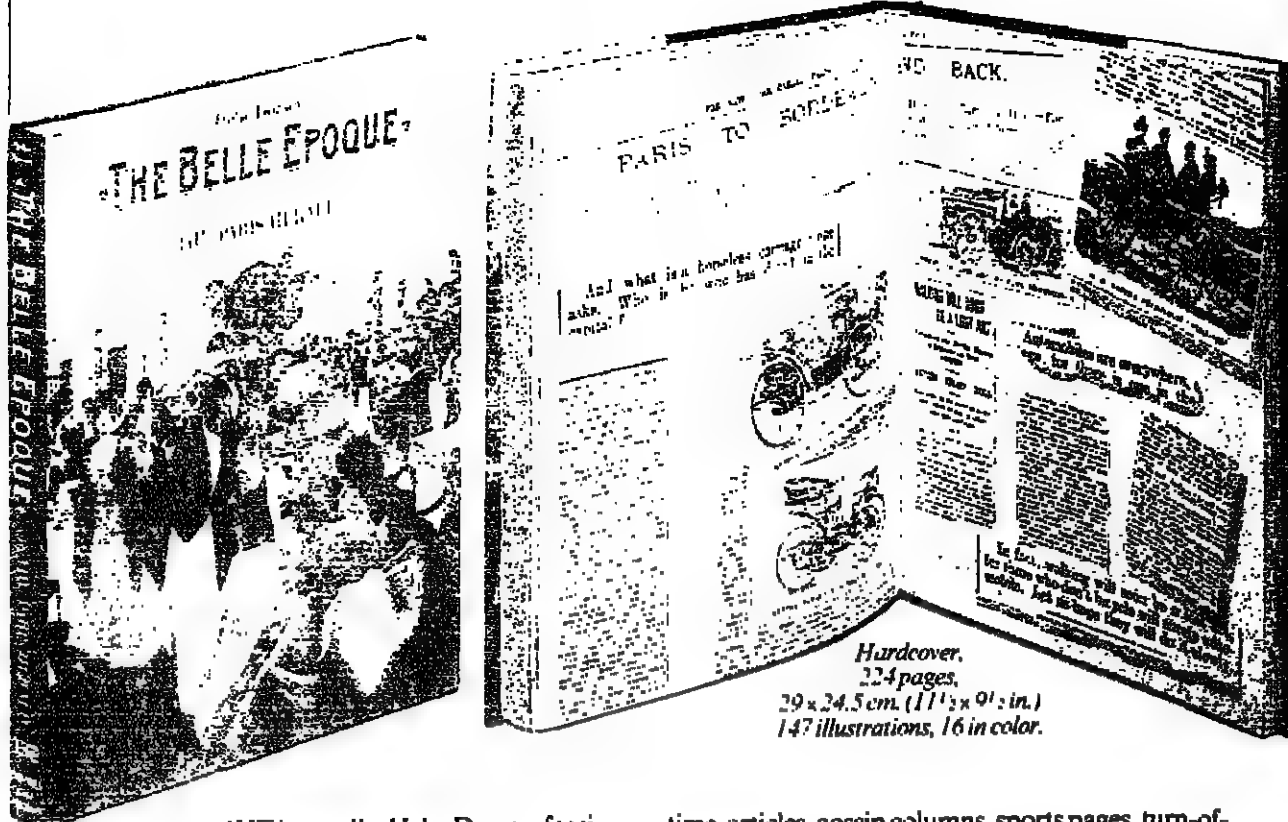
— Amy Hollowell



SALUTE

The New York Times
salutes
The International Herald Tribune
on the occasion of its
centennial

On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people



Hardcover.
224 pages.
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147 illustrations, 16 in color.

IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Époque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources—the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune)—she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

In day-to-day editions, the Paris Herald chronicled the decline of the old, existing order and caught the Belle Époque spirit of emerging modern life. It's history as you like it... with flair, fun and style. Order this beautiful book today... to keep or give.

Herald Tribune

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Fred Gilbert (left) checks galley proofs with colleague at the Rue de Berri plant. Inset right: Harry Wagner.

identifying him as a paint-loving gastropod, and under the small photo was a caption identifying it as a high-ranking American politico. Fortunately, only a few hundred copies were run off before the error was caught and the presses stopped. No copies got onto the streets, but several Herald employees who collected such goofs snapped them up as souvenirs. (I did not get one myself.)

It appears that things like that no longer happen, thanks to the new setting and printing processes introduced in late March 1979. That was when my beloved Trib, broken-hearted and full of misgivings. Actually, the paper seems to come out fairly clean nowadays. Major errors are few.

But alert proofreaders will always spot errors. There was one gem of ambiguity on Oct. 25, 1983, when a headline on Page 1 read: Mitterrand Visits Beirut; Death Toll Exceeds 200. No, no, no. I would never have let that one go without a fight. You can say what you like about the man, but he can't be that bad.

The author was a proofreader for the Paris Herald from mid-1945 until March 1979, when he retired (as did many of his composing-room colleagues) as the newspaper shifted to electronic publishing. He is French, as were most members of the composing room staff he supervised for many years, and like all of them he performed daily wonders working in an alien language.

In Praise of the Galley Slaves

By Harry Wagner

I MUST have read the Trib for the first time on or about June 1, 1945 and have been, barring illness or vacations, a fairly regular reader ever since. But not once during most of that time did I have to buy the paper or even take out a subscription. In fact, they paid me to read it.

You've guessed it by now: I was a proofreader.

Most people these days are hardly aware such a job exists. It's certainly less glamorous than that of a reporter, or even an editor. It does not have the aura of technical competence of the typesetter, or the Linotype operator, but it certainly is a job that has to be done—or at least had to be done in those long-ago days before electronic photo-composition allowed journalists to read their own proofs and eliminate its necessity. Or did it really? Sometimes I wonder.

The proofroom boss who took me on in spite of my total inexperience in the printing trade was Fred

Gilbert, who had been on the job going back to the days when the Herald was printed and published in the Rue du Louvre. (The paper moved to the Rue de Berri in 1930.)

A Britisher, he was a great pal of Eric Hawkins, a fellow Briton who was managing editor for many decades until his retirement in 1960.

Fred loved his job and took it very seriously, demanding from his five-man team the same seriousness and dedication that he gave to his own work. Harsh words were to be expected if anything went wrong, but when the crisis was past he could just as well invite the offender to the bar next door for a glass or two to debate the latest big soccer match.

Proofreading the Trib was often boring (just imagine: For years we had to check the Wall Street stock list quotations against copy), and at best a thankless job. If the paper came out clean, it was just considered normal; if it didn't, the proofreaders were blamed. There was a

certain thrill, however, in the work, a feeling that you were somehow immersed in the momentous events of the day, of being one of the links in the chain carrying news to the world.

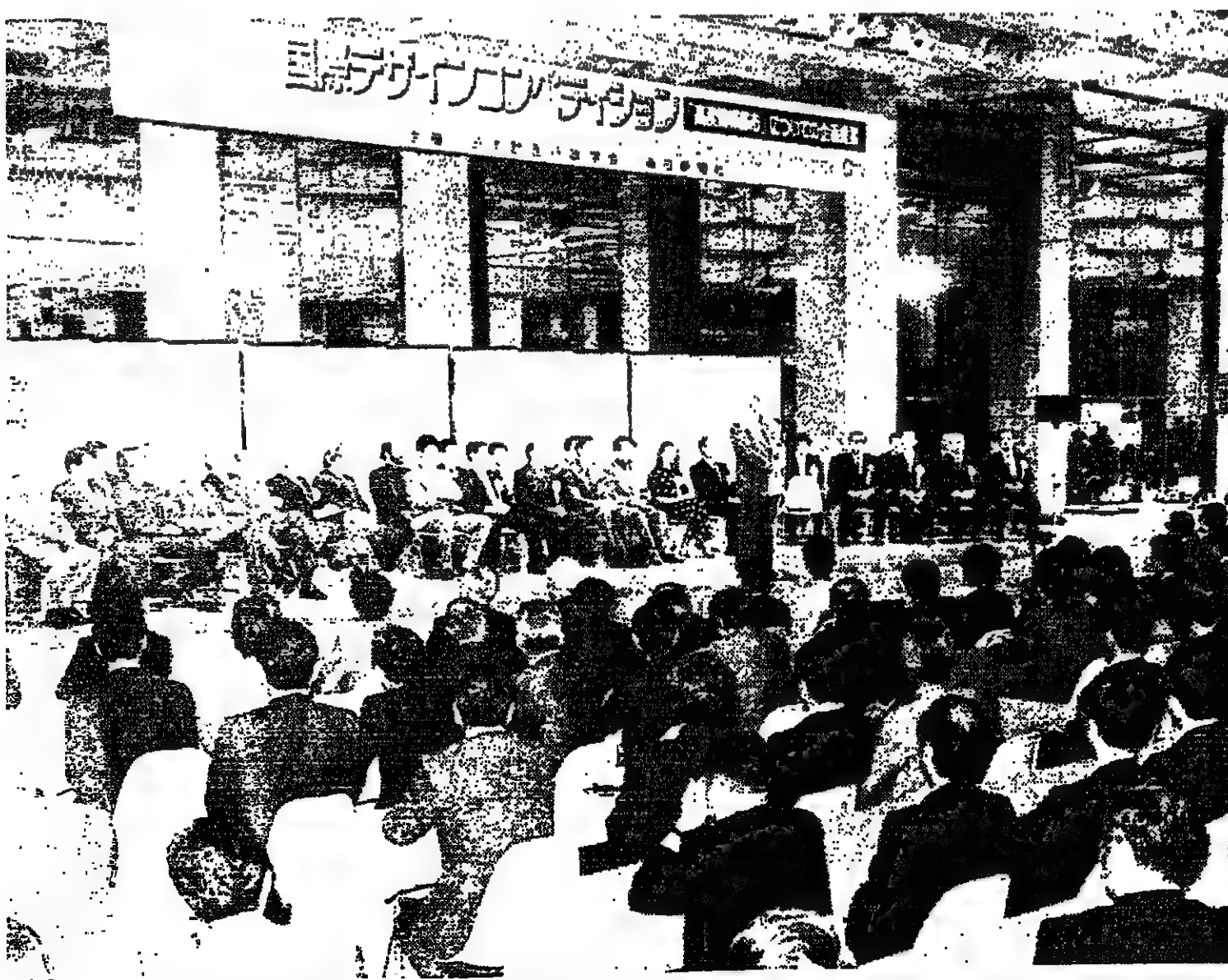
And, of course, there were the lighter moments, when a slip by the composing room—or from the newsroom, for that matter—provided us with a chuckle or even some uproarious laughter. Such was the case when a compositor set a head reading: "Prince Charles Kisses Girl in Public" and left out one letter. I shall leave it to the reader to guess which. We did catch that one, but there were others we caught too late.

The best one in that category that I can remember was when a page containing a story about a plague of paint-devouring snails in Florida, and another on an American election, were sent off without a final okay—unfortunately, two captions were transposed. The result was that under a photo of a respected politician was a caption



The Mainichi Shimbun Congratulates The International Herald Tribune on Its Centenary

The Mainichi Shimbun Adds Strength To Japan's Internationalization



What is most keenly anticipated in Japan today is the fulfillment of its responsibility as a member of the international society. The Mainichi Shimbun is devoting its efforts to the reporting of international news from an impartial viewpoint.

In addition, it is carrying out numerous projects, such as "Symposium on Education of Japanese Children Abroad" and "International Industrial Design Award," to assist the further internationalization of Japan.

Various Prizes for Excellent Quality

Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association Award (Established in 1957).

The Mainichi has won 13 awards in the editorial section.

1987 Series: "Boryoku Shinchizu" (New maps of gangsters)
Series: "Kanryo Nippon" (Japanese bureaucrats)
Series: "Zeikin Nippon" (Japanese tax system)

1981 Photograph: "Assassination of Social Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma"

1982 Series: "Campaign promoting merger of cities in Kita-Kyushu"

1983 Series: "Gakusha no Mori" (Education problems)

1984 Series: "Actual situation of organized violence"

1985 Series: "Muds and flames in Indochina"

1987 Series: "Campaign against political scandals"

1989 Series: "Discussion on Japan's security policy"

1979 Scoop: "Decipherment of Wakatakeru" (Emperor Yuryaku) inscription

1980 Scoop: "Leakage of Waseda University Department of Commerce's Entrance Examination Questions"

1981 Scoop: Former Ambassador Reischauer's statement on Entry of Nuclear Weapons into Japan

1988 Scoop Photograph: Former Prime Minister Tanaka in wheelchair

1987 Series: "Ichinin-Sankyaku," Record of a Reporter Suffering from Cerebral Apoplexy

Vaughn-Ueda Award (Established in 1950).

The Mainichi has won 8 awards for excellent stories on foreign countries.

1950 Ichitaro Takata (for reports on the United States)

1956 Yoshimori Tachibana (for reports on China)

1959 Daisuke Yamachi (for reports on Africa)

1960 Reporter Minoru Omori: "Reportage of American President's Visit to the Far East"

1963 Saburo Hayashi (for analysis of international affairs)

1965 Osamu Miyoshi (for reports on France's rapprochement with China)

1966 Fusao Takata (for reports on Chinese Cultural Revolution)

1975 Yoshinaka Komori (for reports on the fall of Saigon)

The Kan Kikuchi Award (Established in 1953).

The Mainichi has won 10 awards.

1954 Publication "Pusan" cartoon by Taizo Yokoyama

1957 Series: "Kanryo Nippon" (Japanese bureaucrats)

1957 Documentary film: "Ascent of Manaslu" by Takayoshi Yoda, photographer

1963 Past efforts for the publication of "Braille Mainichi"

1964 Publication of Shuntaro Miyake's critics on drama

1965 Introduction of "Enzanyama," a Chinese publication related with the cultural revolution and reports on the cultural revolution

1968 Series: Kyotoku no Mori (Education problem)

1976 Series: "Modern times and religion"

1978 Series: "Kisha no Me" (Eyes of reporters)

1986 Reporter Takao Tokunaka's "Achievement in introducing outstanding translations"

The Mainichi Shimbun is greeting this year, the 115th year of its founding and the newspaper's 40,000th issue.

The Mainichi Shimbun

The Trib's Printers: Very Special Types

By S.T. Kantin

International Herald Tribune

It was March 1978. The Trib was converting to electronic journalism and about three-quarters of its printers were going to leave. One of them was Robert Devoghel.

And though there was plenty of activity during the final week at the plant on the Rue de Berri, the printers weren't there anymore.

Some of the printers had worked for decades. They were on the verge of retirement anyway, and the forthcoming move to Neuilly, along with the introduction of an electronic system for putting out a newspaper, had saved them from staying on a bit longer in the cells of the Trib. They would leave a few months earlier than planned.

Others had opted for the 120,000-franc (\$25,375 at the time) indemnity that was offered them as an incentive to leave the profession. They were ready to take on a new career and new challenges.

A few were to remain and learn the new electronic system, or, rather, part of it. Their honored trade had been transformed by the still incredible "cold type" electronics, a process in which a printer couldn't even get ink on his hands.

And a small group of men, in their middle 50s, were to be sacrificed. There was no other word for it. No one could see the point of teaching them a new trade. They were offered no choice but one: very early retirement.

Robert Devoghel was one of this latter group. He had spent most of his working life at the Trib. He knew his job well, although he never spoke a word of English.

But that didn't matter. When he set out behind the huge steel-slab covered table to work on Page One, to assemble the thousands of lines of lead type, the heavy stereotypes (that would reproduce photos) and the thick sticks of headlines into "place," no one would have thought of advising him, in English or in French.

Robert's assignment was basic. All the typeset lines of lead on his part of the steel table (called the "stone") had to be fitted into the "chase" (the metal frame that held the page) according to the "dummy" (the page layout prepared by the editor).

When stories didn't quite fit, Robert's hands would move in the direction of a solution, placing the lead like dominoes in the chase. Most often, the editor, on the other side of the "stone," would simply nod his approval.

Robert's language was one of experience, artistry and style. He was appreciated and liked by the other printers and the editors.

That he had to leave the Trib grieved them all. But the agreement signed with the union made no distinctions for spirit.

And so the spirit wasn't there anymore during the cold last week of March. Linotypists, stereotypes and compositors were spending as much time at the Berri Bar next door as they did at their machines.

But not Robert. He may have had some very good reasons to be angry with what was about to happen to him, but he also had very strong feelings about the honor of the craft and the respect it deserved.

The last edition at the Rue de Berri came out almost by miracle, and it was midwived by Robert Devoghel. (The wake lasted long be-

fore the first edition's deadline, but Robert kept his head.)

The wake, or party, turned even livelier after that last edition closed. For a time it seemed that just about everyone who'd ever put in time at the Berri plant, where the paper had been produced since 1930, showed up.

And as the affair finally broke up, Robert asked that he be given the American flag that had flown over the Trib building. Editor Rudy Weiss handed it to him and gave him a warm embrace.

Robert wrapped the flag around his waist so that the revelers would not try to shred it for souvenirs. Then he walked out into the street, out of the Herald Tribune, out of the printing trade and out of work.

That was the last night that the Trib was produced with "hot lead." Two days later, the page turned. Hot lead cooled into electronics.

Within three months, Robert was dead of a heart attack. His coffin was covered by the flag that had flown at the Rue de Berri.

In an error that drew embarrassed laughter at his funeral, the effect of Old Glory on the coffin was made easier to bear when the priest thought it a good idea to proclaim that "Robert had so loved the Herald Tribune that he would have wanted it that way, to be buried in the folds of the Union Jack."

But over that March weekend, the International Herald Tribune entered a new world. Left behind was the cavern of memories: the printer's ink, the ancient typewriters, the reek of melting lead, the replaced by bright fluorescent lights, high-tech work spaces, silent hallways and the muffled clicks made by electronic keyboards.

Now printers in name only (they'd been deprived of the traditional tools of their trade — the Linotypes, galley proofs, proof-bushes and lead), the workers turned to their new tasks of cutting long strips of word-specced paper into column sizes and pasting them onto paper forms. These forms became pages as articles, headlines, photos and captions were placed according to the editorial layouts.

The new system, for most of those who survived the change and all of those who were to join them later, was a chance to learn a new trade linked to the old.

And slowly, and with some difficulty, the spirit came back to the composing room of the Trib.

René was named foreman almost immediately after the change. During the confusion that permeated the move from the Rue de Berri he had nearly lost his job. Then, at the last moment, one of the veteran printers decided that the time had come for him to try his luck at another trade and accepted the 120,000-franc indemnity, leaving the spot to René, with his manner of jovial severity.

Severity was just what was needed with men like Roland, a Frenchman from Algeria with a London of curses adequate to raise a dead camel.

There was nothing in the traditional process of putting together a page that Roland didn't know, and he transferred all that knowledge into the new techniques. But he never forgot that work was theoretically tiring and thus had to be resisted. And he worked out his resistance in stimulating Arabic as he signed his columns with unfailing instinct.



Editor Pye Chamberlain (left) watches Paul Kramsch (right) and other printers, late '40s.

And there was another Roland, known for the most obvious reason, as Petit Roland. An intellectual, an artist and a multilingual Linotypist, Petit Roland took deep pleasure in pointing out to English-speaking editors the spelling errors they'd made. He spoke and wrote French and English, Italian, Spanish and Greek.

Then there was Roger, another unusual man. He had been an excellent Linotypist at the Rue de Berri but found no stimulus in becoming a "photocomposer" at Neuilly. And, from being a source of fun in the old composing room, he became the butt of jokes in the new one.

A list of the hundreds of printers who have spent part of their lives at this newspaper would be almost impossible to compile accurately. Only a few current composing room hands can recognize the faces in the photos on the walls, though those men just a few years ago assembled the pages that ornamented newstands around the world.

Doudou, for instance, was dubbed the Senator of Page Two. He retired years ago and not many now in the composing room would recognize him. But in many memories he still stands as the very best at putting together his beloved Page Two. Why this page?

Because it was the "jump" page, where all the stories that didn't end on Page One would conclude. This was almost always the last page to be locked up for the presses and there could be no nonsense, no time wasted in putting it together. It took discipline and a strong sense of the matter to move fast and well.

Mathieu was the prince of Linotypists. When he was on duty, he wouldn't allow anyone else to cast the photo copy. These are always "justified" at the Trib, which is to say that they must fill out completely the allotted space beneath the photos. And this was not always an easy task.

Mathieu would handle the fine spaces and the spacebands with the mastery of an artist at his easel. And if he was forced to ask the editors for guidance, his frustrated groans were memorable.

Mathieu loved the Trib. Everybody knew that. When he retired he received an imposingly official letter signed by the then-owner of the Trib, John Hay Whitney, congratulating him on his devotion and thanking him for the excellence of his work well done.

The letter, as it happened, was a friendly practical joke concocted by his colleagues. But never mind. Mathieu treasured it, particularly the details about the spacing of captions.

It was Paul who put the black borders around Page One when John F. Kennedy was killed, and he worked with speed and efficiency that night when all were in a state of shock. He later became foreman.



A Herald Tribune printer makes corrections in type.

and eventually rode out of the composing room to retirement on a bicycle that his peers had given him on his last day at work.

Cornelis spent many years as a delegate of the printers' union. Small, round-faced, always wearing thin, steel-framed eyeglasses out of the mid-'30s, Cornelis was proud of two things in life: that he had learned everything he knew at the Orphanage of Antwerp and that, despite the handicap of starting in life without parents, he had done well, even to the extent of having

bought a small Normandy farm. As union delegate, he was the workers' spokesman with management and the person responsible for the work schedule. That gave him a power he cherished perhaps more than anything except, of course, his Norman farm.

Cornelis was rigid in scheduling, firm at work, but did admit to one failing. He played the horses. And one day, just a year before he retired, he offered champagne to the whole crew to celebrate a big win.

He had won enough to buy another hectare in Normandy, where land was rich, black and expensive. And that's where he would be heading after he retired. Cornelis said that night.

After 20 years of playing the horses, he was proven right, he went on. He was proof, he said, that you can make a big killing.

But one of Cornelis's friends was unkind enough to total up how much he'd won over the years, and how much he'd laid out in wagers. The colleague said, "If you'd saved your horse money over the last 20 years, today you would have been able to buy 10 hectares of land."

Then there was "Le Gros." His name was Lucien, but nobody wondered whom one was talking about when "Le Gros" was mentioned. His girth and strength spoke for themselves.

His fits of anger and outrage were frequent and familiar for years. Then he became foreman and adapted an eloquent, multivocal vocabulary that clashed with his physical appearance.

"Le Gros" was still at the Trib in 1969 when the paper reported that Neil Armstrong had taken his one great step for mankind.

But was it he who worked on Page One that night? Or had he already become the boss down stairs, and was he the one who spent the night mulling at the "incredible and intolerable" delays in the copy?

One tends to forget.

The author, dayen of this newspaper's editorial staff and the last editor to be hired by longtime managing editor Eric Hawkins, joined the Trib in 1960 and has worked closely with succeeding generations of composing room workers.

Press Wars: The Herald's Foes

By Waverley Root

IN 1927, when I joined the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, there were four English-language dailies published in France, whose stable American population then was about 25,000. Besides the Paris Edition, a subsidiary of Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick's Chicago Tribune, and the New York Herald, a subsidiary of James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald Tribune (which had been unable to lengthen its name from New York Herald when the parent paper did, for two Tribunes in Paris would have created extreme confusion), there were the Continental Daily Mail, a subsidiary of the London Daily Mail, and the Paris Times, a subsidiary of nobody.

We did not look on the Daily Mail as competition, although the Daily Mail thought it was, and tried to woo American readers by such devices as running accounts of baseball games. Possibly some Americans with a sense of humor actually did buy the Mail for this reason: Baseball stories written by Britons laboring under the delusion that baseball is a backwoods form of cricket were worth the price of the paper.

We did consider the Paris Times to be competition, but not very serious competition. It hadn't the means. I doubt if its existence cut at all either into our circulation or into that of the New York Herald; anyone who read it was already reading one of the other of those two papers, if not both.

The Paris Times had been founded by an expatriate American millionaire named Courtland Bishop who had money to lose before the 1929 stock market crash, and had no doubt realized that if you want to lose money, there is no quicker way to do it than to own an unprofitable daily newspaper.

The man who was responsible for keeping this paper interesting, and thus assuring its survival, was Gaston Archambault, previously managing editor of the Paris Herald. He had taken leave from the Herald to join the

armed services in 1918 and during his absence Eric Hawkins acted as managing editor, a post he occupied later in his own right, but not immediately. Archambault returned to his job after World War I and held it until 1924, when Courtland Bishop tapped him to edit the Paris Times.

Archambault was an extremely capable editor. The quality of the Paris Times proved it. That quality had to be obtained by getting more brains for less money; there was, after all, a limit to how much money Bishop was prepared to lose.

Archambault realized that quality could only be achieved by superior writers, so he spent a large part of his scanty funds to pay salaries that would attract and retain men of the caliber he needed. We had a chance to assess the high quality of the Paris Times staff when that paper, a victim of the stock market crash, gave up the ghost and Tom Crane came to us; he was one of our best men.

Our only real competitor was the Herald, and with it the battle was ferocious. It was a case of knock-down and drag-out journalism, with no holds barred. I fear, that as a newer, brasher, livelier paper, we were less inhibited by scruples and accordingly delivered more low blows than the Herald, which, as befitted so venerable a publication, was more decorous. That must have been the quality that inspired Ezra Pound, in his frequent posts to me, to describe it regularly as "the dead-Napoleon-stuffed New York Herald."

We occasionally shocked it. One night, Larry Hills, the Herald director, burst into his city room purple-faced, waving above his head a copy of the Paris Edition fresh from the press. "They're crazy at the Tribune," he screamed. "They're stark, staring mad! They've put the word 'border' in a headline!" Well, so we had; this institution had been the subject of discussion at a committee meeting of the League of Nations, a respectable source if there ever was one. But "borderline" was a hot word in those days, in French as in English.

Our own printers had boggled at setting it in type until we convinced them that it meant something else in English.

Our light-hearted headlines (one I remember, on a story about a man who had been robbed of the gold fillings in his teeth, read, "That's Gold in Them Them Mountains") would surprise nobody today, but the Herald felt that they stamped us as too frivolous to be entrusted with the sacred role of instructing the public.

In our competition with the Herald, the areas on which we concentrated were determined by our special function of causing to the interests of Americans living abroad which were not served by the European press. On the basic contents of any paper, the news in general, we ran neck and neck despite the disparity in the amount of news we received from our parent papers, except that the Herald had

the edge on American news, transmitted directly from New York by cable. For the rest, we both had the basic background of a news agency service, the same one, Agence Havas. We knew we had readers as a second paper among Herald subscribers. We were the first paper only for a minority — a flatteringly minority, it is true, the intellectuals of Montparnasse, but they were not fervent customers of our advertisers, who, unfortunately, had means of checking the relative efficacy of the two papers as salesmen of their goods and services.

But we ranked first, and, for that matter, alone, in assuaging a widespread hunger among Americans far from the native soil: We were the sole vendor of comic strips.

The most important service our two papers performed for Americans abroad — and for a certain class of European readers also — was to bring them U.S. stock market quotations. The Herald received much more complete listings than we did. However, our shorter list was not necessarily a disadvantage: Most Europeans who followed the New York market were interested only in the leading American stocks and our restricted list weeded out a jumble of figures they had no desire to explore.

Next in importance was American sports news, for which there was no other source in Europe than the American papers. The Herald outdistanced us on this, too, since it received more cable, but not as badly as might have been expected. The most important part of the sports news, after all, was the scores, which could be transmitted without using much wordage. As the home paper maintained a full stable of well-known sportswriters, we could always add to the spot news of the day such articles as had not been outdated, clipped from the Chicago Tribune when it reached us 10 days after printing.

The intensity of the competition between the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald was exacerbated by the fact that we were local papers.



Waverley Root, very much at home, lifts a glass to friends during a feast at a restaurant on the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris.

The American colony of Paris populated an enclave where everybody knew everybody else and where everything that happened within it, particularly if it was scandalous, was of interest to everybody. Reporting of local stories therefore constituted one of our sharpest fields of rivalry and when Will Barber quit the Herald and came over to us, giving us a first-rate desk man, Lee Dickson, his closest friend on the Herald, quit with him, giving us a first-rate street reporter.

It may have been Dickson who was the author of one of the bizarre incidents in the story of the running warfare between the two papers. It was in any case someone who had shifted from the Herald to us, and shortly afterward ran down a good story that he telephoned to the paper — unfortunately, since he had a slight lead on at the time, not to our number, but to the one he had been accustomed to calling, that of the Herald. Thus was evened the accounts between us, balancing a slightly dirty trick of ours that occurred some weeks earlier. Louis Atlas had telephoned to the Herald on some routine matter and I noticed from the slot, with mild curiosity, that after apparently getting his number he said nothing into the phone. Instead he pulled a few sheets of copy paper toward him and began writing industriously. A few minutes later he hung up, still without having spoken, and favored me with one of his slow, broad grins.

"Must have been some kind of mix-up in the Herald's telephone lines," he said. "I heard Lee Dickson telling the desk that he had a hot exclusive story that we couldn't possibly learn about."

He pushed the copy paper over. "Here's Lee's exclusive story," he explained.

We put the story on our front page. Dickson had not been exaggerating — it was a hot story. But it was also a story that would keep. The Herald had a tight paper that night and plenty of news for the front page; since it was convinced that we could not possibly get the story, it decided to hold it for the next day, thus assuring itself of at least one good headline on Page One. We scooped the Herald on its own story, not only for that day but forever. The Herald felt we had killed the story for them by publishing it first, and never used it.

When Dickson came over to us, the first thing he said after the usual polite formalities had been disposed of was: "Where did you get that story?"

"Why, from you, Lee," Atlas said. "Thanks a million."

One of the unkindest blows we ever delivered to the Herald was, I am afraid, my fault. It had printed a photograph showing a crowd running from soldiers who were firing into it, under the headline: "Bread Riots in Moscow," with a caption reporting that starving citizens had rebelled against the Soviet government and had been dispersed bloodily by the army. The picture looked familiar to me. I dug into my books and found it, the front-page piece of Arno Dosch-Fleuret's "Through War to Revolution." It had been taken a decade earlier, during the Russian Revolution, and had been sold to the unscrupulous photo agency. We ran the picture the next day, headed: "Scoop of the Century," reprinting the Herald's description of it, followed by the correct one. For weeks afterward, Eric Hawkins, then my opposite number on the Herald, never ran into me without shaking his head reproachfully and adding, "Not cricket, old boy, not cricket."

Not long afterward we gave the Herald two chances in rapid succession to catch us mislabeling photographs. One of the two miscaptioned photographs was alleged to be a wedding scene, and there was indeed a couple of marriageable age in it, but they seemed to have put off the ceremony for a considerable time since they were nearly submerged by a brood of children of assorted ages. The other picture, described as being that of a forest fire, was devoid of flames but it did display a family that had taken refuge on the roof of its house, which was floating downstream on floodwaters.

Both of these errors occurred for the same reason: We kept a bank of pictures of various dimensions always on hand, ready for use when we had a hole to fill. The metallic cuts and captions were tied together but sometimes the string came loose. Our printers, who knew no English, had fitted captions to pictures not by content but by size. The Herald refrained from calling attention to our blunders. Perhaps the opposition hadn't noticed, or perhaps it felt that to mention them wouldn't have been cricket.

Yet another missed opportunity came on Jan. 10, 1928. Writer Thomas Hardy had been at the point of death for several days and I had written a long obituary article about him and had it put into type, ready to go into the paper in case news of his death reached us close to press time.

It was indeed just on our deadline that our cyclist brought me the galley proofs of Le Matin, a French daily with which we had an exchange agreement, and I found a short paragraph reporting Hardy's death. I had barely time to write a brief introductory paragraph announcing it, tear open the front page and fill its first column with the Hardy obituary.

When I entered the city room the next evening, the city editor growled at me: "Where'd you get the idea Thomas Hardy is dead?"

"It's in Le Matin," I said.

He picked up a copy of that newspaper and tossed it to me. "Find it," he challenged.

I couldn't. It was clear what had happened: Le Matin had composed an erroneous story, had discovered the mistake and had killed it. There was nothing in our agreement with them that required reporting such details to the other paper.

I waited with some apprehension for the London wire from the Chicago Tribune Foreign Syndicate to open at 8 P.M. It began, not entirely to my surprise:

"ONE WHY MUST YOU TRY TO COVER LONDON FROM PARIS QUERY WE ARE THE LAUGHING STOCK OF ENGLAND STOP HARDY REPORTED BETTER THIS MORNING."

I gulped and went on with my reading of the wire. The message continued:

"TWO THOMAS HARDY DIED TONIGHT AT HIS SUSSEX HOME."

I located a photo of the writer from the files and printed it along with this caption: "Thomas Hardy, the illustrious British novelist, whose death was reported exclusively yesterday by the Chicago Tribune."

We were grateful to Hardy. If he had delayed his departure 24 hours longer, the Herald could have clattered us.

The author began his career as an American journalist in Paris with the Chicago Tribune's French edition in the '20s, reported for several organizations in later years and wrote several books, notably on French cuisine, as well. He wrote on food for the IHT from the '60s until his death in 1982. This article is reprinted from his book *The Paris Edition*, published in June 1987 by North Point Press, Berkeley, California.

Hawkins of the Herald: An Englishman in Paris

By R. P. Harris

THE most prominent and longest-serving managing editor in the Paris Herald's history was Eric Hawkins, who held that post from 1924 to 1960. Useful portraits of Hawkins can be found in books now out of print. One is by Al Laney, in "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," and another by Hawkins himself, in collaboration with Robert N. Sturdevant. Here, I offer my own memories, based on close daily contact when he was my demanding boss and I a young journalist.

Hawkins was an extraordinarily capable managing editor. Oh yes, I know that some of the American newspapermen who worked under him would have liked to "punch that little Limey S.O.B." I have heard them say it, but never to his face, perhaps because Hawkins had been a boxer in his youth and was still in good trim. Or because he was usually dead right.

When I knew him in the 1930s Hawkins was fairly slim, neatly conservative in dress, and somewhat formal in manner. He seemed to have been destined for a career in journalism: Both his father and his grandfather had been reporters on the Times of London, and his father had been a music critic as well.

When Eric was still a child, his father died. The widow took him and his brothers to Paris, where the Times pension would stretch a bit further. He attended French schools, and so it was that although he was British-born, he grew up culturally French and acutely streetwise.

Thoroughly bilingual, he was onto the latest argot but spoke perfect French with a clear Parisian accent. He knew the intricacies of Paris better than anyone else at the Herald and as well, I think, as anyone on any other Paris daily.

In my time, there were always a few anti-Hawkins anecdotes floating around, notably one that alleged that, being British, he didn't really understand American slang. Supposedly, he had changed a current American slang phrase — "so's your old man" — to read, "your father is, also." The story was not true.

On the contrary, he was linguistically keen. He excelled at spotting gaffes by young reporters trying to show off their command of French. And he once saved me from a lapse that would have gotten me lampooned in London.

I had written a feature story about a female member of the British royal household who was an enthusiastic amateur dance-band drummer, and I mimed her drumming omnimotopically by typing "bumpy, trumpy, bumpy BUM." He killed the line, explaining that, in British English at least, "bum" meant backside.

Though he was autocratic, he was almost invariably fair. Perhaps his greatest value to the paper lay in his contacts at many levels of French life, and his ability to cope swiftly with any crisis. For example, he saved the Herald from missing an issue, when the presses fouled up at the opening of the brand-new Rue de Berri building, by hustling the type



Eric Hawkins, the managing editor for 36 years.

forms into tabcoats at 3 A.M. and rushing them to the old Rue du Louvre plant. There they were run off on the ancient flat-bed press abandoned in the move.

We staffers half-seriously compared that feat to General Gallieni's masterpiece in rushing up reinforcements by taxicab to the Battle of the Marne.

As an example of Hawkins's way of directing a big news story, I cite the afternoon of May 6, 1932, when an assassin shot President Paul Doumer at a book sale for war veterans in the Rue Berrier in central Paris.

My part in the coverage came by pure chance. I had started to the Herald office early to see if a check had arrived from America for a short story that I had sold — I was moonlighting on magazine work and writing a first novel in my spare time. As I emerged from the Métro and started walking toward the Herald Building in the Rue de Berri, I saw police and military forces gathering. I followed.

When I got to the center of action as my press credentials would take me, a policeman shouted: "Vous êtes de la presse?" — *alors, passez!* — and he stiff-armed me in the face. But a police lieutenant did say there had been an attempt on the president's life. So I hot-footed it to the Herald. There was Hawkins at his desk, with two telephones, alternately talking English at one and rapid-fire French at the other. Ever-resourceful, he had placed one of his French

tipsters at the presidential gathering and thus got a first eyewitness report.

Without wasting a word he told me, "Doumer's dying — get a statement from Pershing," and I was off to the Hotel Crillon where General John J. Pershing was then a guest of France. Pershing was a close friend of Doumer, who was a French national hero.

When I broke the news, Pershing was shaken. He spoke fearfully of his friend, and at some length, but when I spoke of a statement for publication he said he was too upset to collect his thoughts. I had been scribbling down what he said, and I showed it to him. He put on his glasses, made one small change, then signed it and handed it back, thanking me and saying I had got down just about what he wanted to say.

Back at the Herald, assembled staffers organized by Hawkins now were tapping out the main story and sidebars of how a mad Russian emigre named Gorgouloff had entered the receiving line at the Hotel Salomon de Rothschild. This, together with ancillary features such as mine, would make the Herald coverage outstanding — thanks in large part to Hawkins's speed, foresight and unrivaled sense of drama.

Doumer lingered until the next day before succumbing. He was given a magnificent state funeral, with a procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Pantheon in what was said to be Napoleon's catafalque. Pershing, the sole U.S. representative, sat in the first carriage beside Doumer's widow.

The assassin was duly tried, convicted and guillotined. Hawkins was not much given to praise, but I remember with satisfaction that he had a word of congratulation for me.

Later on, when I was taking a leave to visit the United States, he said: "Remember, we expect you back." As it turned out, I was never to return, except on visits, but it cheers me to recall that Hawkins wanted me on the staff.

The editorial staff paid a tribute to Hawkins in 1969 with a special 80th birthday edition. The front page was devoted to Hawkins: childhood photos, a recent portrait and congratulatory messages from friends all over the world. The lead story, written by columnist Dick Rorback under the nom de plume of James Gordon Bennett Jr., reported that "the world prepared today to celebrate the 80th birthday of Eric Hawkins, which under a recently declared devaluation turns out to be his 72nd."

And the late Harry Bashir, the New York edition's chief editorial writer, said to me: "There is not even the shadow of an 'if' about the affection which staffers hold for him, and that affection is as durable as Hawkins himself."

The author of this story was a reporter and editor for the Paris Herald from 1929 to 1933, when he returned to the States to work for the Baltimore Sun. He has published many short stories, essays and a best-selling novel and now, in retirement, contributes to the Sun's editorial pages. This article appeared in different form on May 2, 1987, as a Centennial column.



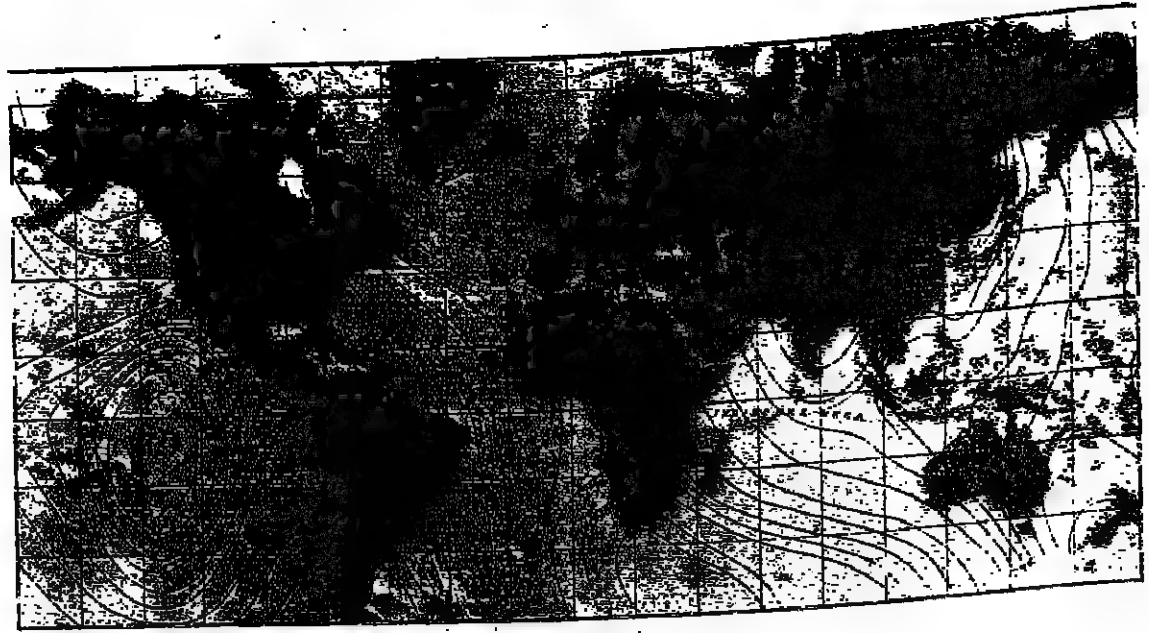
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Big Investors Shoot Down Some High-Flying Shares

By LAWRENCE J. DE MARIA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the stock market seems to be holding its own, some individual issues have taken stunning drubbings in recent weeks. The most dramatic carnage has occurred among small over-the-counter stocks that have soared in speculative frenzies, aided and abetted, in some cases, by brokerage hype and queasiness on short-sellers.

In a couple of cases, the falls from grace have been spectacular and swift enough to prompt regulatory scrutiny. But the roll call of futility includes some major names as well, all the way up to International Business Machines Corp.

Some market analysts say individual stock volatility is indicative of a general speculative froth that is dangerous. And by many criteria, stocks today are at levels that in the past would have had investors bailing out. When the Dow Jones industrial average reached its high of 2,722.42 on Aug. 25, for example, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were selling at an average 23 times earnings.

Stocks with high P/E's have not survived poor earnings.

The recent market correction has trimmed that figure a bit, but even now the stocks in the Standard & Poor's 400 index of industrial companies are selling at about three times book value, the highest level since World War II.

One of the most precipitous plunges in recent days was in the stock of The Gap Inc., the clothing retailer. On Aug. 24, The Gap hit a yearly high of 77 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange. In mid-September, the company's president was quoted as saying that merchandise costs were mounting. That candid assessment was followed by lower earnings estimates from analysts and reports that a major Gap unit, Banana Republic, was slipping. It proved too much for fickle institutional investors.

The Gap's stock closed Wednesday at 38 1/4; it had lost 7 and 2 points on some days during its slide to around 36.

THE GAP debacle came hard on the heels of Teler's, Teler, which earlier this year had topped 101, is now at 51 1/2 on the NYSE — and that is after a recent small rally. On Sept. 14 alone, the stock plunged 13 1/2, to 51 1/2. The company had said earnings for the quarter and the fiscal year would be less than expected.

In both cases, the high price-earnings multiples the stocks were carrying did not survive disappointing earnings prospects.

This approach by institutional investors apparently extends even to IBM, now trading just above 150, or 25 points below the year's high, largely because of competition from Digital Equipment Corp. But not all the stock slumps can be traced to bailouts by disgruntled institutional investors.

The stock of Home Shopping Network has crumbled to 12 1/2 from 22 1/2 since June on the American Stock Exchange. Its management contends that short-sellers have manipulated the stock and spread rumors of financial difficulties. The company has asked for a Securities and Exchange Commission inquiry.

Short-sellers, who sell borrowed stock in hope of buying profitably at lower levels to repay the borrowings, apparently were also involved in two of the most spectacular over-the-counter free falls in recent memory. These involved IGI, a New Jersey pharmaceutical company, and Professional Agricultural Management, another small company with slim earnings. The SEC and the National Association of Securities Dealers are looking into the recent IGI price moves.

Often, when investors sell a stock short, the price keeps rising. If holders do not sell, the resulting short squeeze on the frantic bidder pushes prices higher, sometimes to 200 times earnings.

"It's nothing but a big crap game," said a Bear, Stearns & Co. trader. "People are betting on future earnings of these companies, hoping that their ideas are going to be turned into products."

TSB Talks With Hill Samuel

Takeover Plans Are Reported

By Warren Geiler

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — TSB Group PLC, the British financial services conglomerate that went public one year ago, is holding takeover talks with Hill Samuel Group PLC, the British merchant bank, a TSB source said Thursday.

Hill Samuel's shares were suspended Thursday morning at 705 pence on the London Stock Exchange at the company's request, pending an announcement, expected Friday. The suspension price values Hill Samuel's 95.9 million shares outstanding at £677 million (\$1.1 billion), fully diluted.

Analysts expect that TSB is negotiating to purchase the entire Hill Samuel group, rather than parts of the company. The TSB source declined to provide details.

Hill Samuel has been a takeover target for months and the group's shares have climbed on speculative buying.

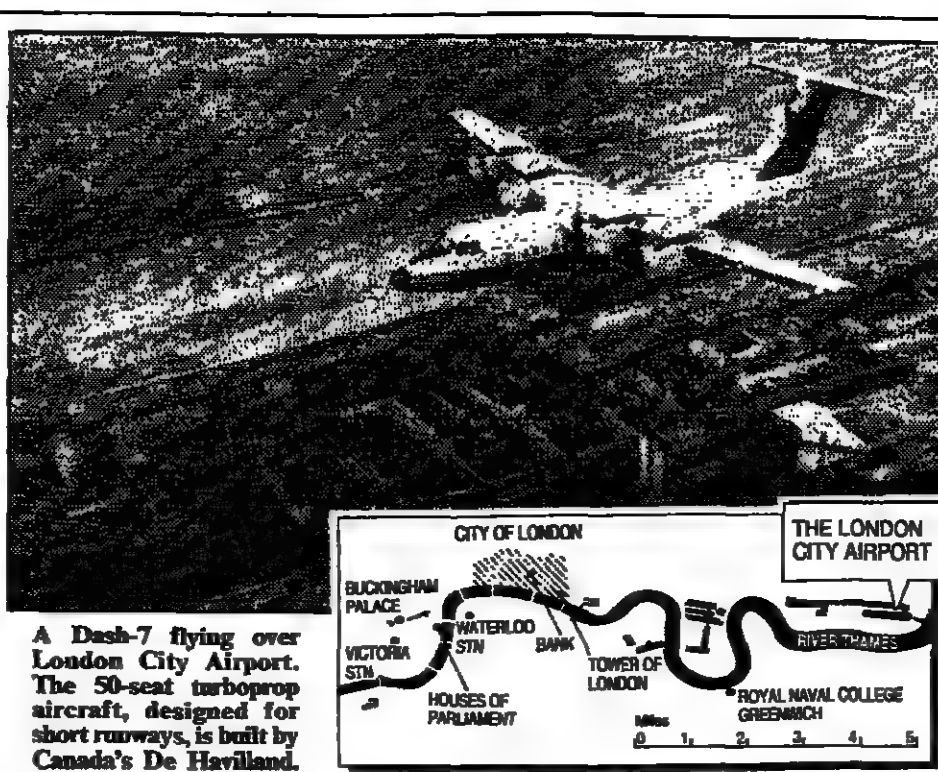
In August, talks collapsed between Union Bank of Switzerland and Hill Samuel over a prospective merger when the Swiss bank told Hill Samuel that it only wanted part of the British group.

Saatchi & Saatchi PLC, the giant advertising group, subsequently entered the fray, but its unsolicited £750 million offer for the entire company last month was rejected as inadequate.

Barclays Bank PLC is said to have had informal talks about acquiring Hill Samuel's corporate finance arm, while Morgan Stanley Group Inc., the U.S. investment bank, is believed to have discussed with Hill Samuel the purchase of the British group's stockholders.

TSB, should it make an offer for the full group, might later seek to dispose of some of Hill Samuel's divisions, analysts said.

TSB Group is a holding company for commercial banks, a credit card company and an insurance agent. Its shares closed Thursday at 137 pence, down from 137.50.



Getting Out of London, in a Hurry

New City Airport Aspires to Bring the Continent Closer

By Warren Geiler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A London banker leaves his office in the City and flags a cab. Within 15 minutes, if traffic cooperates, the cab has covered the six miles to London City Airport. And, perhaps two and a half hours after leaving the office, he is doing business in Paris, having barely worked up a sweat.

He has saved anywhere from 45 minutes to two hours from the days when he used Gatwick or Heathrow airports well outside London — enough time to allow him comfortably to make the return trip the same night.

In today's "time-is-money" culture, the new London City Airport — the first within London's boundaries — aspires to make the difference between opportunistic missed and deals clinched for hurried European businessmen.

"We have to show business passengers that it is going to be possible to do a half-day in Paris," said Philip Beck, chairman of John Mowlem & Co., the construction company that is both builder and operator of the airport.

The airport, scheduled to open to commercial traffic on Oct. 26, is nestled on an obsolete stretch of wharf between the Royal Albert Dock and the King George V Dock on the eastern edge of London.

It is in a bleak, battered area, but a big redevelopment project is under way. Proximity to the City, London's fast-expanding square-mile financial district where 300,000 people work, is its raison d'être.

This, developers say, will make City Airport an

invaluable time-saver for businessmen traveling between London and some of the big European financial centers: Paris and Brussels to begin with, but later Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Rotterdam and other destinations.

The conversion of the rusted-out dock area into a slick business-travelers STOLport — for short take-off and landing airport — is central to a multimillion-dollar overhaul of the greater Docklands.

Promoters say it will be Europe's largest property redevelopment package ever.

Set for completion in 1997, the Docklands project is to include a housing, shopping and recreation complex surrounding the airport that planners estimate will cost £750 million (\$1.23 billion).

Building an airport here was not easy. Civil Aviation Authority and environmental officials balked at first. But they were swayed by the features of the plane that will use the airport: the Dash 7, a 50-seat turboprop aircraft.

The Dash 7, built by De Havilland of Canada, a Boeing Co. subsidiary, is a super-quiet craft able to use a short runway like the 2,750-foot (840-meter) strip at London City Airport.

Service begins to Paris, Brussels and Plymouth, on England's southern shore, when the airport opens this month. Service to Amsterdam is to begin in January.

Planners estimate that 300,000 passengers will

See AIRPORT, Page 15

Plessey and GEC Plan to Merge Telecom Units

Reuters

LONDON — Plessey Co. and Britain's General Electric Co. plan to combine their worldwide telecommunications businesses to create a joint venture with annual sales of more than £1.2 billion (\$1.9 billion), the two companies said Thursday.

They said that detailed negotiations still lay ahead but that they envisaged a 50-50 joint venture with assets of about £600 million. The new company would cover public switching, transmission, private switching, other telecommunications and data products and ancillary services.

On the London Stock Exchange, Plessey shares closed Thursday up 2 pence from Wednesday, at 221. General Electric closed at 231, up from 226 Wednesday.

GEC, which has no connection with General Electric Co. of the United States, tried last year to buy Plessey for £1.2 billion, but the government Monopolies and Mergers Commission overwhelmingly rejected the transaction.

GEC is Britain's largest manufacturing group and Plessey its main British rival in telecommunications and defense electronics. It was not immediately known whether the latest proposal would have to go to the monopolies panel.

The announcement Thursday followed long exploratory talks on ways to exploit the present era of expanding satellite and cable links, a lucrative business telecommunications business, and fierce competition, the companies said.

The two said they planned to seek early meetings with British Telecommunications PLC, Cable & Wireless PLC and the British government.

Plessey and GEC said they had also been holding talks on collaboration on promoting their joint System X switching system.

Last month Plessey attributed a 26.1 percent drop in operating profit in the first three months of 1987 largely to delays between order and payment for System X.

In May, Plessey reported pre-tax profit of £184.2 million, up 5.3 percent, for the 53 weeks to April 3. Though revenue slipped to £1.43

billion from £1.46 billion, the company said, profit margins rose to 11.6 percent from 11.1 percent. Telecommunications earnings were the largest share of operating profit, up 18.4 percent at £83.7 million.

GEC reported in July that its fiscal 1986 pre-tax profit was £668 million, off almost 5 percent from 1985's £701 million, while revenue was unchanged at £5.25 billion.

When the monopolies commission rejected an outright merger in August 1986, Plessey welcomed the decision.

CBS Studying What to Do With Records Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Thursday it was studying how it can best realize the value of its records group for company shareholders.

The CBS board met Thursday as rumors circulated that it would consider whether to sell the records group to Sony Corp. Analysts have said the unit could command a price of about \$2 billion.

The board said it would pursue the issue of what to do with the records subsidiary at a meeting later this month. But the company, in a brief statement, did not address directly the reports of Sony's interest.

"CBS is continuing to study several courses of action with respect to its records group designed to maximize the short and long-term values of its shareholders," CBS said.

Industry sources said CBS may consider a spin-off of the group to its shareholders as an alternative to an outright sale.

CBS stock jumped \$9.75 a share to \$225.75 Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, but after a delayed opening Thursday, CBS was off \$5 a share at the close of trading.

(AP, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 1	Oct. 2
Amsterdam	2.074	2.074
Berlin (DM)	3.360	3.360
Bombay (Rs.)	1.418	1.418
Buenos Aires (Pts.)	1.000	1.000
Calcutta (Rs.)	1.418	1.418
Canton (Yen)	1.000	1.000
Colon (Colones)	1.000	1.000
Hong Kong (HK\$)	1.000	1.000
London (Sterling)	1.000	1.000
Lyons (Francs)	1.000	1.000
Manila (Pesos)	1.000	1.000
Medan (Rupiah)	1.000	1.000
Mexico City (Pesos)	1.000	1.000
Osaka (Yen)	1.000	1.000
Paris (Francs)	1.000	1.000
Seoul (Wons)	1.000	1.000
Singapore (Dollars)	1.000	1.000
Taipei (New Dollars)	1.000	1.000
Tokyo (Yen)	1.000	1.000
Yokohama (Yen)	1.000	1.000

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich reflect in other centers. New York rates at 4 PM.
Oct. 1: Commercial bank; Oct. 2: To buy one pound; Oct. 3: To buy one dollar; Oct. 4: To buy one Swiss franc; Oct. 5: To buy one Japanese yen; Oct. 6: To buy one Hong Kong dollar; Oct. 7: To buy one Australian dollar; Oct. 8: To buy one New Zealand dollar; Oct. 9: To buy one Canadian dollar; Oct. 10: To buy one Mexican peso; Oct. 11: To buy one Indian rupee; Oct. 12: To buy one Philippine peso; Oct. 13: To buy one Thai baht; Oct. 14: To buy one Indonesian rupiah; Oct. 15: To buy one Singapore dollar; Oct. 16: To buy one Malaysian ringgit; Oct. 17: To buy one Hong Kong dollar; Oct. 18: To buy one New Zealand dollar; Oct. 19: To buy one Canadian dollar; Oct. 20: To buy one Mexican peso; Oct. 21: To buy one Indian rupee; Oct. 22: To buy one Philippine peso; Oct. 23: To buy one Thai baht; Oct. 24: To buy one Indonesian rupiah; Oct. 25: To buy one Singapore dollar; Oct. 26: To buy one Malaysian ringgit; Oct. 27: To buy one Hong Kong dollar; Oct. 28: To buy one New Zealand dollar; Oct. 29: To buy one Canadian dollar; 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ABF Bids £767 Million for Berisford

Reuters
LONDON — Associated British Foods PLC made an offer Thursday to acquire S&W Berisford PLC that valued the diversified group's common stock at £767 million (\$1.2 billion). Berisford's board immediately rejected the bid of 400 pence a share.

ABF said it was also offering 100 pence for each 3% percent and 5% percent Berisford preference share. Berisford's chairman, E.S. Margulies, called the offer "totally un-

solicited and unwelcome." He added, "We see no evidence that ABF has any contribution to make to the future growth of our business. The offer does not begin to reflect the many strengths and prospects of Berisford."

Berisford shares jumped on the original announcement and again on its rejection, to a high of 429 on the London Stock Exchange. The stock closed 78 pence higher, at 427. ABF shares closed 26.5 pence higher at 370.

Henry Ansbacher Rights Issue Is Planned for £69 Million

Reuters
LONDON — Henry Ansbacher Holdings PLC, the British financial services group, said Thursday that it plans to raise about £69 million (\$112 million) with a rights issue of shares and convertible bonds, largely to boost the capital of its London merchant bank.

Ansbacher said that about £40 million would be invested in its merchant bank. Henry Ansbacher & Co., increasing its disclosed capital base to about £72 million. It said the bank was too small to compete effectively in an environment where profitability was increasingly dictated by the capacity to assume risks using a bank's own capital.

The announcement follows moves by other British merchant banks to bolster their capital, either through market offerings or by selling stakes to outsiders.

Ansbacher's shares closed unchanged at 105 pence Thursday on the London Stock Exchange. The company said it was issuing

up to 42.3 million new ordinary shares and £35.2 million of 9 percent convertible bonds due in 1998. Six ordinary shares priced at 32 pence each and £5 worth of bonds will be grouped into a unit, and offered to shareholders for every 20 ordinary shares they now hold.

Ansbacher said bond holders could convert their bonds into shares in May of the years 1988 through 1998, receiving one share for every 110 pence worth of bonds.

Four companies that together hold 72.7 percent of Ansbacher have agreed to take up their rights in full, as have the firm's directors, the company said. The four companies are Fargesa Holding SA of Switzerland, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA of Belgium, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA and Wafra Interest Corp.

Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, raised his stake in Ansbacher last month to 9.17 percent from less than 5 percent, through one of his publishing subsidiaries.

ABF acquired a 23.7 percent stake in Berisford earlier this year, saying it intended to hold it as a long-term investment.

Mr. Margulies called the offer "an opportunist attempt to exploit a minority stake acquired from previously unsuccessful bidders and to try and buy Berisford on the cheap."

He said ABF was only interested in Berisford's British Sugar PLC subsidiary, ABF said, when it announced the offer that Berisford's nonfood operations would contribute little to its activities.

Berisford's operations include finance, commodity broking, wines and spirits, packaged foods, meat packing, wool processing and marketing, and metal manufacturing and dealing.

Earlier this year, the government blocked rival bids for British Sugar from Gruppo Ferruzzi of Italy and Tate & Lyle PLC after a three-way fight that began in 1986 and included an offer from Hillside Holdings PLC. In June, Berisford said it was making every possible attempt to remain independent.

TWA Says Icahn's Bid Is Being Reviewed

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines Inc. said Thursday that it did not know whether its chairman, Carl C. Icahn, would complete his previously announced bid to take the company private.

TWA said Mr. Icahn was in talks with the independent committee of the TWA board. TWA said it was unable to determine whether the transaction would be completed or whether it would be altered or withdrawn. The offer calls for shareholders to receive \$20 a share and \$20 a share in debt securities. It values the company at \$1.2 billion.

Some Foreigners May Have to Sell Rolls-Royce Stock

The Associated Press
LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC, the recently privatized aircraft engine maker, has said that some foreign investors may have to sell their shares because foreigners have acquired 21 percent of the company's shares, exceeding the government-set limit of 15 percent.

When Rolls-Royce shares were sold in May the government set a ceiling to avoid having too much control of the company overseas. The company makes engines for military as well as commercial aircraft.

News reports said Japanese interest had accounted for a large proportion of the foreign investment. The company said Wednesday it determined the high level of foreign shareholders by processing payments for the final installment of the share issue, due Sept. 23.

It said any foreign investors who paid the installment after Sept. 14 would probably be forced to sell their shares.

Brierley Posts Higher Profit, Offers Rights, Bonus Issues

Reuters
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Brierley Investments Ltd. said Thursday that its net profit for the year to June 30 rose 75 percent to 603.86 million New Zealand dollars (\$394 million) against 345.28 million dollars in the corresponding period last year.

The company announced a 1-for-10 rights issue of shares and a 1-for-4 bonus issue.

The financial group said revenue reached 7.15 billion dollars against 3.33 billion dollars last year. Brierley declared a final ordinary dividend of 5.5 cents, unchanged from last year.

Brierley said its 1-for-10 rights issue to raise cash would allow it to take advantage of future investment opportunities. The issue was at 50 cents par value plus a premium of 1.50 dollars per share.

Paul Collins, Brierley's chief executive, said the rights issue was modest and he expected it to be well received. But analysts said earlier the issue would help depress the market. Brierley has 155,000 local shareholders.

The announced 1-for-4 bonus is-

sue was a vote of confidence in next year, Mr. Collins said.

He said the next phase would be to consolidate the company's position and to build on its offshore investment base. Only about 10 percent of the company's 1.12 billion shares are now held offshore.

Among its bids to expand outside New Zealand, Brierley said it would proceed with its takeover offer for the British insurance group Equity & Law PLC.

Mr. Collins denied reports his company had made the bid only to gain a quick profit.

The French financial group, Compagnie du Midi, is also bidding for Equity.

Brierley increased its original 365 pence-a-share (\$228) cash offer for Equity to 450 pence on Tuesday in response to Midi's mixed cash and equity offer valued at 476 pence.

Midi's offer has since been devalued to around 440 pence by the fall in its share price from 1,363 francs (\$223) to 1,276 on Wednesday.

Brierley owns 29.6 percent of Equity against Midi's approximately 14 percent. In reporting the company profits, Mr. Collins said Brierley will review its accounting policies for next year. He said the company wants to bring policies in line with accepted international standards.

But Mr. Collins said the company will not be restating this year's profit according to international standards. "If we had, the profit would have been 15 percent to 20 percent higher."

Boveri Tie Will Soon Prove Profitable, ASEA Chief Says

Reuters
STOCKHOLM — The merger of Sweden's ASEA AB and Switzerland's BCB Brown Boveri & Co. will show positive results in the first months of next year, ASEA's chairman, Curt Nicolin, said.

"I am convinced that just a few months after the merger date — Jan. 1, 1988 — the benefits of fusion will become evident," Mr. Nicolin said in an interview with a local newspaper published Thursday.

He added that the merger was already having a positive effect on the two groups' affairs.

When the merger was announced on Aug. 10, both companies said major restructuring would hamper results for some time, and declined to set a date for new the company to be profitable.

Mr. Nicolin said that the merger was proceeding according to plan. "We went into this deal with high hopes and nothing has happened to suggest they will be disappointed."

Referring to ASEA's takeover of a Norwegian electrical engineering group, in cooperation with Brown Boveri, Mr. Nicolin said: "The big deal with Elektrisk Bureau AS would have been difficult both for ASEA and Brown Boveri to clinch alone."

The new company is to be known as ASEA Brown Boveri and will be the world's largest electrical engineering group with a turnover of 100 billion kronor (\$15.5 billion) annually.

NEW LISTINGS

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Big days ahead for survivors of another Cyclical Crunch

Fighting economic news which drives investors out of reaching growth stocks and financial instruments may be symptomatic of cyclical conditions which are already being corrected. Indigo has been writing, for example, about rebounding exports in automation, specialized computers and circuitry that could be in the process of reversing the balance-of-trade drain that has caused so much consternation. A slide in durable-goods orders also heightened recent concern. But new products using new technology are on the way, and high-tech retailers using systems such as "very small aperture" satellite dish networks from Home Corp. are looking out conventional operators and laying groundwork for a new buildup in the flow of merchandise. Analysts, Motorola and National Semiconductor are among other issues covered with full pre-emption projections in our newest report. Write, phone or telex for a series of complimentary studies.

Indigo
INVESTMENT S.A.

Indigo Investment S.A.
Avenida Palma de Mallorca 43,
29620 Torremolinos, (Málaga) Spain.
Telephone 34 52 389600 - Telex 79423.

Gentlemen:
You, tell me more about why you think recent bad-news statistics will turn with selected stock climbing.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TELEPHONE (business) _____ (home) _____
TELEX _____ FAX _____

2 Brands Units Will Be Sold Off

The Associated Press

GREENWICH, Connecticut — American Brands Inc. said Thursday it plans to sell its Sunshine Biscuits and Pinkerton's security subsidiaries, saying they no longer fit its long-term business strategy.

Sunshine is the third-largest U.S. biscuit producer with sales of \$510 million in 1986. The subsidiary's Canadian snack operation, Humpty Dumpty Foods Ltd., will also be sold. Pinkerton's Inc. of New York City, a guard and investigative service, posted sales of \$375 million last year.

Pacific Telesis to Sell Stock in Cellular Firm

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Pacific Telesis Group has said it will offer stock in its cellular telephone and paging business to the public.

San Francisco-based Pacific Telesis, a spin-off company from the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph, said Wednesday it will sell 15 million common shares of PacTel Personal Communications for an undisclosed amount. A company spokeswoman declined to say how large a stake in the unit that would be or whether, as analysts expect, Pacific Telesis will continue to own part of the operation.

Details will be disclosed next week when Pacific Telesis files a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pacific Telesis has not reported financial data for the subsidiary,

but Prudential-Bache Capital Funding has said the market it serves, in California and six other states, is the nation's third biggest, with 23 million potential customers.

In deciding to sell stock in its cellular operation, Pacific Telesis is following several other companies in the industry. Cellular phones are mobile telephones generally installed in cars and other vehicles.

US West Inc. announced Friday that it will sell \$180 million of stock in its cellular telephone business, becoming the first of the seven regional telephone companies divested by AT&T to try to capitalize on Wall Street's interest in the cellular field. Bell Canada Enterprises, Canada's largest telecommunications company, said Tuesday that it would spin off its cellular business

into a new company and sell a minority stake to the public.

The Pacific Telesis move "does make sense," said Audrey L. Stevoff, an analyst with the Chicago-based Duff & Phelps brokerage. Pacific Telesis officials have been "quite frustrated over how they could get the value of their terrific Los Angeles franchise reflected in their market price," she said.

When cellular telephones made their appearance in 1983, they were thought of as a novelty for the rich. But improved technology and falling prices have contributed to explosive growth.

The most recent survey by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association found 883,778 cellular phones in use in the United States as of June, up from 500,000 a year earlier.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Following the recommended offer on all ordinary shares of Kluwer nv with the intention to enter into a complete merger

Wolters Samsom Groep nv

has acquired a majority interest in

Kluwer nv

and has changed its name into



Wolters Kluwer nv

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Wolters Samsom Groep nv in this transaction.

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

August 1987

KREDIETBANK LUXEMBOURG Your International Banking Partner



	In Mios of Luxembourg francs	equivalent in Mios of US\$	Increase compared to previous year
March 31, 1987			
Total Assets	255,866	6,856	9%
Customers' Deposits	148,968	3,992	9%
Capital, Reserves and Borrowed Capital	10,020	268	15%
Provisions	11,561	310	15%
Net profit	829	22	16%

Eurobond Issues:
During fiscal year 1986-1987 383 bond issues and private placements equivalent to US\$ 27 billion lead-managed or co-managed by Kredietbank International Group.
105 bond issues in Luxembourg Francs lead-managed or co-managed by KBL.

Euro-Equities Issues:
Strong expansion of KBL's activities in this fast growing market.

Private Banking Services:
Thanks to a dynamic multilingual staff and its expertise in private banking services since 1949, KBL has registered a substantial increase in customers, especially in the portfolio management services.

Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange:
Over 1,600 securities issues already listed through KBL.

Representative Offices:
London: Maria Drabczyńska
Founders Court - Louthbury 13rd floor
London EC2R 7HE
New York: Oliver Winteringer
555 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
Tokyo: Jean-François Coeymans
Kiohji Misono-TBR Building Suite 201
10-2 Nagatsuta 2-chome Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 1000
and others in Melbourne, Hong Kong, Mexico, Panama and Madrid.

Head Office:
Kredietbank N.V., Brussels
7, rue d'Arenberg
1000 Brussels
Belgium

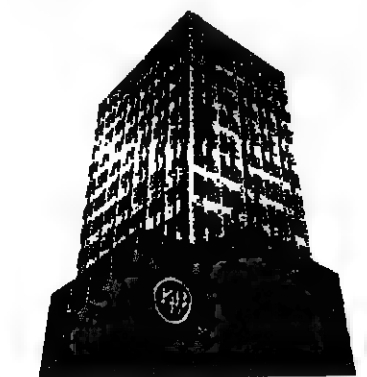
Holding Companies:
KBL is domiciling or rendering administrative services to nearly 1,000 holding or other companies.

Financial Services:
KBL is acting as paying agent for over 3,000 bond issues representing an equivalent amount of over US\$ 200 billion.

Investment Funds:
Specific administrative services for over 65 investment funds provided by KBL's special department.

A Presence in the London Market:
Through the acquisition in June 1986 of a major participation in Brown Shipley Holdings plc, London, KBL has intensified its presence in the London market and increased its range of services and its client base.

New Financial Instruments:
Specialized services now available through KBL's new department in swaps, futures and options, currency and eurocommercial paper.



KREDIETBANK
S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
43, Boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg
Phone 47971, Telex 3418
member of the Almay-Kredietbank Group

A "Private Bank" brochure which describes KBL's wide range of services for private investors is available in English, French, Dutch and German on request addressed to KBL's Marketing Department.

The annual report is available in English, French, Dutch and German on request addressed to KBL's Documentation Department.

An itemized balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the "Memorial Revenü Special des Sociétés d'Associations" of the Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

Subsidiaries:
Kredietbank (Nederland) N.V., 7, boulevard Georges-Favon CH-1211 Genève 11 Switzerland

KB International (Hong Kong) Ltd 14/F The Bank of East Asia Building 10, Des Voeux Road Central Hong Kong

Associated Company:
Brown Shipley Holdings plc Founders Court Louthbury 1 midon EC2R 7HE United Kingdom

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Wrede Is Named Head Of McGraw-Hill Books

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

McGraw-Hill Inc. has promoted John G. Wrede to president of its book company and Harold McGraw 3d to head of its publications company.

Mr. Wrede, 55, replaces Donald L. Fruehling, whose 29 years at McGraw-Hill were spent in the book company. The company said that Mr. Fruehling, 56, was retiring early.

In 24 years at McGraw-Hill, Mr. Wrede has headed two of the company's five major units. The New York Times said he was perceived to be a rising star as a member of the inner circle of Joseph L. Dionne, president and chief executive.

As head of the publications company, Mr. Wrede was responsible for more than 60 magazines, including Business Week. He previously headed information systems operations.

His replacement at publications, Mr. McGraw, 39, had been group vice president for the publications company's transportation, aerospace and defense group and publisher of Aviation Week and Space Technology. He is a great-grandson of James H. McGraw, the company's founder, and son of Harold W. McGraw Jr., chairman of McGraw-Hill.

Intercontinental Hotels Corp. of

New York, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC of London, has named Patrick Copeland to replace Hans G. Sternik as president. He also will be chief operating officer under Ian Martin, chairman and chief executive. Mr. Copeland, 43, a Canadian, had been chief executive officer of Cizano International of Geneva. Mr. Sternik, 55, resigned last week over policy differences.

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements de Genève has recruited Eric Gabus as a director-general in charge of investments. Mr. Gabus, 59, a Swiss, was economic correspondent for the Journal de Genève before becoming an executive at Nestlé SA. He has been deputy chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. in London for the past four years.

The Chicago Board Options Exchange, which handles options on major listed U.S. securities and foreign currencies, has promoted Stephen Schoess to the new position of assistant vice president for international marketing and to head of its international office in London. Mr. Schoess, 36, had been a marketing director at the exchange's Chicago office.

Chicorp Investment Bank, a unit of Chicago of New York, has recruited Frederick Dawson as managing director in its mergers and acquisition department, a new

Out of Allegis, Ferris Returns To the Airways

CHICAGO — Richard Ferris, the former chairman of Allegis Corp., is back in the aviation business.

Mr. Ferris has teamed up with his friend Arnold Palmer, the professional golfer, and two other investors to buy a general aviation business in suburban Chicago. He resigned as Allegis chairman in June over the rejection of his plan to keep Allegis as an integrated travel company, rather than just the operator of United Airlines.

The investor group has agreed to buy George J. Priester Aviation Services Inc., a corporate aircraft services company, according to a spokesman for the Priester family. Terms of the sale were not disclosed.

Priester Aviation has annual revenues of \$40 million. Its operations include aircraft sales and maintenance, fueling and flight training. More than 400 planes are based at the two airports where it operates.

Mr. Dawson was previously chairman and chief executive officer of Beneficial Insurance Group, a unit of Beneficial Corp. of Wilmington, Delaware.

AIRPORT: Bringing the Continent Closer to London

(Continued from first finance page)

The airport's owners expect to capture more than 9 percent of the total projected 2.3 million business-passenger market from London airports to Paris by 1995, 15 percent of the 824,000-passenger London-Brussels market and 11 percent of the 1.25 million-passenger London-Amsterdam traffic.

In 1985, 2.42 million passengers flew between London and Paris and 717,000 flew between London and Brussels, including business and leisure travelers, according to the Department of Transport.

Moviem also expects a significant number of nonbusiness travelers to use the airport.

The Department of Transport projects that 4.1 million air passengers will travel from London to Paris in 1995, of which 2.3 million will be business travelers.

The projection for those flying to Amsterdam from London is for 2.2 million in 1995, of which 1.2 million will be on business.

Mr. Beck said he expects his company to recoup its £32 million investment in three years, "when we should be handling up to 550,000 passengers annually." Some of those, of course, he said, will be leisure travelers.

But LCA will never be a major competitor of the big airports, said Mr. Hannah of Phillips & Drew.

Mr. Beck acknowledged that "the road infrastructure is pretty bad," saying that local government is lagging in its promise to build adequate roads to the airport.

A cab taking a journalist to the airport had trouble finding it. It was at the end of a narrow, dusty road.

"If they get the roads sorted out, I think they'll be a serious competitor for the business market," said Richard Hannah, a transport industry analyst with Phillips & Drew, the London stockbrokers.

But roads are not the only immediate worry at City Airport.

Much of what Mr. Beck described on a tour of the airport had yet to be installed. Asked whether he was worried about meeting the Oct. 26 deadline, he retorted, "We'll be ready."

Moviem is no stranger to building airports under pressure. The construction group, Britain's fifth largest, was prime contractor to the British government in building a new Falkland Islands airport in the 18 months after the fighting ended there in 1982.

"We've been building LCA, which required a massive demolition effort, for 18 months and we're on schedule," Mr. Beck said.

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"The limiting factor at City Airport is capacity," he said. "It can only handle around 1.1 million passengers per annum, a very small part of the British pie when you compare it to Heathrow's 32 million passengers last year."

Ten daily round-trip flights between LCA and Charles De Gaulle airport in Paris are scheduled, three to Brussels's National airport and one to Plymouth.

Further routes, safely within Dash 7's 400 mile radius, are expected to be approved next year, including Düsseldorf, the Channel Islands, Manchester and Rotterdam.

Two airlines have been authorized to operate from the airport: Eurocity Express, a new venture whose parents include British Midland, the private carrier, and Brymon Airways, in which British Airways has a large minority stake.

Sabena Belgian World Airlines, the Belgian national carrier, is offering London-Brussels flights through Eurocity, and Air France will provide service via Brymon to Paris. Sabena, which already operates two Dash 7s and has two more on order, intends to offer its own services when its own aircraft are available.

Brymon will charge £100 for a standard one-way business-class fare to Paris, while Eurocity will charge £100 to Paris and £96 to Brussels.

The fares are similar to those offered by major European carriers. But as Mr. Hannah noted: "These two airlines are not competing on price. They're competing on service and speed."

Mr. Beck would like to see British Aerospace PLC's four-engine 146 jet aircraft be granted permission by British aviation authorities to operate out of London City Airport. The BAe 146, said to be the quietest airplane in the world, can carry as many as 100 passengers. "That certainly would boost business," he said.

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NOMURA GROWTH FUND S.A.
Société Anonyme
Registered Office: 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-22978

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on October 30th, 1987 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss statements as at June 30th, 1987; appropriation of the net profit;
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
2, boulevard Royal 2958 Luxembourg

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Broker Arrested In Los Angeles in Guinness Affair

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Scotland Yard on Thursday requested the extradition from the United States of Anthony K. Parnes, a London stockbroker who figured in the Guinness corporate scandal as an adviser to the chairman, Ernest Saunders.

Mr. Parnes, according to Scotland Yard, was arrested by FBI agents Thursday on his arrival at Los Angeles International Airport from Paris.

The Fraud Squad division of Britain's Metropolitan Police had issued a warrant for the broker's arrest on charges of his having falsified accounts involving £3.4 million (\$5.5 million), Scotland Yard said.

It said it was examining Mr. Parnes's role in Guinness's takeover of Distillers Co. last year. The takeover is under government investigation.

In Switzerland, the Door Is Shut to the Deux Chevaux

ZURICH — One of the automotive world's most popular ugly ducklings has vanished from Swiss showrooms: The Citroën 2CV — the deux chevaux — has fallen victim to Switzerland's toughened exhaust emission standards introduced Thursday.

Under the stricter regulations, all new cars imported here must meet norms that are based on emissions standards used in the United States, said Jörg Kistler, spokesman for the Swiss Justice Ministry.

The new requirements in effect require new cars to be equipped with catalytic converters designed to reduce automobile exhaust gases. The government hopes the controls will cut emissions by about 90 percent.

Most carmakers have responded by making catalytic converters standard equipment on the 300,000 vehicles a year they ship to Switzerland, according to Roland Burkhardt, assistant director of the Swiss Automobile Importers Union, in Switzerland has no domestic auto industry.

But not Citroën as far as the 2CV was concerned. It decided that the car, which was designed as a workhorse for poor farmers nearly 40 years ago but is now the subject of almost cult-like fan club attention, could not accommodate the new technology under its existing body shell.

Converters would also have added more than 2,000 Swiss francs (\$1,300) to the car's standard 8,000 franc price, said a spokeswoman for Citroën, a unit of France's Peugeot SA.

As a result, collectors and members of the Citroën 2CV fan club in Switzerland snatched up the last available models before the ban on sales went into effect. None of the cars are left in stock here.

Citroën announced in March that it would end French production of the vehicle, shifting operations to Portugal. It cited the Swiss emission controls, and similar ones coming into effect in Austria.

OIL & MONEY

THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

THE program is designed to assist senior executives in the petroleum industry and related fields to determine their business strategies into the 1990's. The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States, H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt, H.E. Rilwan Lalkman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria, President of the OPEC Conference, H.E. Arne Oien, Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Norway and The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P., Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom will head a distinguished group of energy and financial leaders from around the world.

Senior Executives wishing to attend the conference should complete and mail the registration form today.

OCTOBER 22

UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY
The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States
CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's: A CORPORATE VIEW
John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Inc.
Philip Oakley, Chairman, Tenneco Europe Ltd.
Nader Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd.
GLOBAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY: AN OVERVIEW
John R. Lichblau, President, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation
Respondent: Herman T. Frenssen, Economic Advisor of H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Minerals of the Sultanate of Oman
BREAKOUT GROUPS (These three sessions will run concurrently)
NORTH AMERICAN MARKET
Theodore R. Beck, Chief Economist, Amoco Corporation
Milton Lipton, President, W.L. Levy Consultants Corporation
THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK
Giuseppe Orsighini, Executive Vice-President, AGIP SpA
Ted White, Managing Director, Petroleum Economics Ltd.
THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK
Dennis J. O'Brien, Chief Economist, CALTEX Petroleum Corporation
LUNCH
THE OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY
The Rt. Hon. Cecil Parkinson M.P., Secretary of State for Energy, United Kingdom
MARKET FORCES IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY MANAGEMENT
John Deane, Chairman, Transworld Oil Ltd.
ENERGY SECURITY AND THE MIDDLE EAST
GEOLOGICAL OUTLOOK
Charles DeBona, President, The American Petroleum Institute
George Quincey Lumsden, Director, Oil Market Development, International Energy Agency
Mehdi Vaziri, Senior Analyst, Kleinwort Grenson & Co.
Moderator: Robert Mabro, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

OCTOBER 23

MINISTERIAL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS
H.E. Rilwan Lalkman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria, President of the OPEC Conference
H.E. Arne Oien, Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Norway
H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt
Moderator: Herman T. Frenssen, Economic Advisor of H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Minerals of the Sultanate of Oman
THE WORLD ECONOMY: RETURN TO NORMAL GROWTH
Stephen Morris, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Economics, former Chief Economist, OECD
Respondent: Timothy Coughlin, Chief U.K. Economist, Shearson Lehman Brothers
BREAKOUT GROUPS (These three sessions will run concurrently)
FINANCING EX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Low	5000	1000	High	Low	Ch
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[illegible]

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The morningstar symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AMERICA High-Lows					
NEW HIGHS 18					
Am Petrol	Am Realtr	Am Trek	Amul		
BowlAmerica	ColoPrime	Exide Mktg	Brady		
Franklin	GenCorp	Fuller&B	Reddy		
SFA Corp	GenCorp	ValuSoft	Stet		
vitacell Inc	WescoIn				
NEW LOWS 21					
AmComCo	Ameranth	Bermuda	Brow		
ChfInd&Gas	Colony	Comdnt	Wm		
ChfInd&Gas	InterGen	Kavco WIA	Wm		
GenCorp	InterGen	Wm	Wm		
SherrillCo	SCE 1601	SCE 8501	SCE		
SCE 8701					

Oct. 1	Issuer/Asset	Coupon
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[illegible]

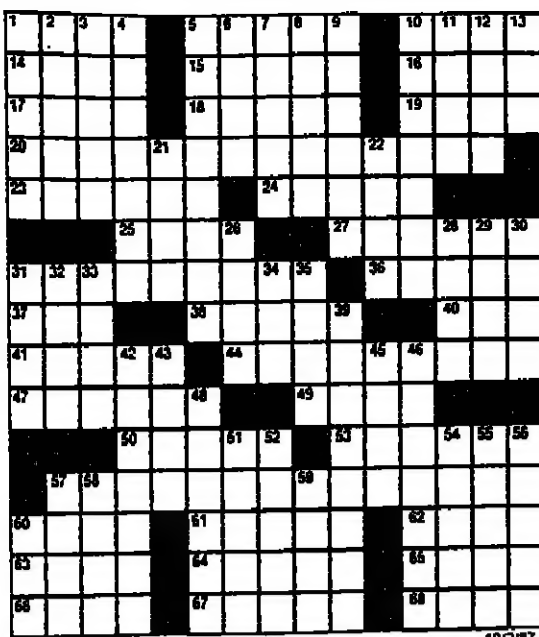
Coupon Max: 5k

[illegible][illegible]

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

30-11	98.87	99.12
19-11	95.12	96.12
15-01	99.75	100.25

Source Credit Suisse-First Bank



- ACROSS**
- 1 Finishing nail
 - 5 Miles of jazz
 - 10 Kind of prof
 - 13 Elegance
 - 15 Coeur d'Alene
 - 16 Shipworm
 - 18 Danube hue
 - 20 Crawford
 - 21 MacMurray film: 1943
 - 23 Least feral
 - 24 Military storehouse
 - 25 195 and 40
 - 27 Urban weapons
 - 31 Ichabod Crane's domain
 - 36 Journalist I. F.
 - 37 Nautical record
 - 38 Done in
 - 40 Heredity factor
 - 41 Plumed bird
 - 44 Host of TV's "The Blue Angel": 1954
 - 47 Emulates Silas Marner
 - 49 Anagram for not
 - 50 Berlin's "When You"
 - 53 Three-horse Russian vehicle
- DOWN**
- 1 Meadow sound
 - 2 Hip-moving dance
 - 3 Pastulate
 - 4 Helpful librarians
 - 5 Dilettantes
 - 6 Baseball family name
 - 7 Merrill's
 - 8 Bunting
 - 9 "Perils of Pauline" was one
 - 10 Encompassing
 - 11 Farmland
 - 12 Bedazzle
 - 13 Easy follower
 - 21 Superlative
 - 22 Apr. computers
 - 26 "Star Wars" captain
 - 28 Area
 - 29 City in Sicily
 - 30 Actor Connery
 - 31 Lower corner of a square sail
 - 32 Renoir's "Dans la"
 - 33 Pearl Mosque
 - 34 It fits a hole
 - 35 Aerosol output by use
 - 36 Storms from the Arctic
 - 42 Obvious
 - 43 Prefix with scope
 - 45 Early New Deal org.
 - 46 Small upswing
 - 48 On West Street
 - 51 Metric measure
 - 52 Gardner's "Calls it Murder"
 - 54 Likeness
 - 55 Actor McCarthy
 - 56 "There's no music in"
 - 57 "Others..."
 - 58 Avant-garde
 - 59 Green precursor
 - 60 Cartoonist who created "Hazel"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T HAVE ANY NAILS. I'M JUST HAMMERIN' BLANKS."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAURR
VOFAR
YULNOH
PENXED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: IN THE "OF" OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHANT EJECT MATRON FACILE

Answer: What dermatology is the science of—ITCHCRAFT!

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7	16	20	12
Amsterdam	15	7	46	20	12
Antwerp	15	7	46	20	12
Berlin	15	7	46	20	12
Bombay	15	7	46	20	12
Buenos Aires	15	7	46	20	12
Calcutta	15	7	46	20	12
Canton	15	7	46	20	12
Chongqing	15	7	46	20	12
Cebu	15	7	46	20	12
Colon	15	7	46	20	12
Hankow	15	7	46	20	12
Hong Kong	15	7	46	20	12
Kobe	15	7	46	20	12
London	15	7	46	20	12
Lyons	15	7	46	20	12
Manila	15	7	46	20	12
Medan	15	7	46	20	12
Osaka	15	7	46	20	12
Shanghai	15	7	46	20	12
Singapore	15	7	46	20	12
Sourabaya	15	7	46	20	12
Taipei	15	7	46	20	12
Tokyo	15	7	46	20	12

AFRICA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNING: Slightly rough to rough, FRANKFURT: Fair, 17-4 (12-39); LONDON: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); MADRID: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); PARIS: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); ROME: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40); YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy, 15-9 (5-40).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 1.

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7
London	15	7
Lyons	15	7
Manila	15	7
Medan	15	7
Osaka	15	7
Shanghai	15	7
Singapore	15	7
Sourabaya	15	7
Taipei	15	7
Tokyo	15	7

Area	High	Low
Algeria	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7
Antwerp	15	7
Berlin	15	7
Bombay	15	7
Buenos Aires	15	7
Calcutta	15	7
Canton	15	7
Chongqing	15	7
Cebu	15	7
Colon	15	7
Hankow	15	7
Hong Kong	15	7
Kobe	15	7

ks *Aussies, Japan* **Blue Jays Lose Again, but So Do Tigers**

Aussies, Japan Get Lucky in Dunhill Golf

compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Tony Do-

ive sellouts, which began in 1966.

76s.

on four hits for seven innings, al-

The Mets were idle Thursday

winning run for San Francisco in the seventh inning when catcher Mike Scioscia dropped the ball at the plate. (AP, UPI)

Bobby Witt pitched his first complete game in 56 starts in the majors, a four-hitter in which he struck out 11. (UPI, AP)

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is that somebody will write about him and mention his statistics." (Although what's so great about 149 yards in 39 rushes, not to mention 46 yards in 19 tries against

UCLA began planning the Gaston

Yayette, Indiana, shot. I promise y
Chortling at h
ing of America at admitted, "You w

"I'll see it."
How true that was, Valdiserri gleefully
"I'll if I have anything to do with it."

European Soccer

1-2, L-5r
(12). Pith

—Petry,	New York	000 012 000—3 3 3
—Lynn	Philadelphia	100 000 000—1 4 7 8
(4), Lam	Gooden, Orasco (10) and Carter; Rawley	
	Colthoun (8) and Parrish, W. Colthoun, 3, L—	
	Orasco, 3-2, H.R.—New York, Strawberry (20),	
—5 7 1	Teviel (14), Philadelphia, Schmidt (35),	
—2 3 3	Aasvold (72).	
—Men (5),	Atlanta	000 000 000—3 3 5
—Alvord	Newcom	000 001 000—1 4 0
—141	Giovanna, Cary (8), Acker (9) and Vitoli;	
—Miller	Scott, D. Smith (9) and R. Ravioia, W. Cary,	

-2	7	0	1-1, L-D.
-5	11	0	Montreal

Score:
r. 11-12.
ifornia.

-1 4 8
-2 6 8
With and
7-10.

-3 6 1
-7 11 2

St. Louis

ONE TWO ZERO-1 5 8

Go

DUNHILL RATIONS CUP
MEDAL MATCH PLAY

Quirk.

Dove Barr, Canada, 71, def. Service Stouart, 73
 Dan-Hollender, Canada, 71, def. Grace Turner, 74
 Richard Zekal, Canada, 71, def. Frank No-
 bils, 74
 Japan (7) 2, Malaysia 1
 K. Suzuki, Japan, 73, def. by Martiniffu Ra-
 mayah, 74
 Nobuo Serizawa, Japan, 73, def. Sabobutin
 Yusel, 76
 M. Yuhara, Japan, 73, def. Zaimel Abidin Yu-

Partizan Tirana, Albania, vs. Benfica, Portu.

Union 0 (Bruges advances on 5-2 aggregate)
Dynamo Dresden, East Germany, 1, Sport
klub Minerva Siedlitz, 2 (Aggregate, 2-1)

Ston. Switzerland, 2. Velez Master, Yugoslavia, 8 (Velez Master advances on 5-2 aggregate)

2 3 1 201, 80
5 11 0
Washington

—Sun-
—Chico-
(12).

9 2
8 12 1
(4) and
diamond
—Nail.

Curtis Strawn, U.S., 71, det. C. Nelson 74
D.W. Weibring, U.S., 26, det. Silvio Grass-
mann, 77

Mark C'Neare, U.S., 79, det. Giuseppe Coll, 75
Spain (S) 2, Philippines 8

J. Rivera, Spain, 48, det. Frankie Minow, 75
Jose Maria Cifazabal, Spain, 71, det. Rudy
Lavarra, 80
Jose Maria Cifazabal, Spain, 72, det. Eddie
Bastos, 77

Slaski Wrocław, Poland, 0, Real Sociedad, Spain, 2 (Real Sociedad advances on 2-0 aggregate)

Utrecht, Netherlands 3, Linzer ASK, Austria, 0 (Utrecht advances on 2-0 aggregate)

Verona, Italy, 3 (Poznan Szczecin, Poland, 1 (Verona advances on 4-2 aggregate)
Werder Bremen, West Germany, 2 (Alerion
Lille, Norway, 1 (Werder Bremen advances on
5-1 aggregate)
Barcelona, Portugal, 1 (Barcelona, Spain, 1
(Barcelona advances on 3-1 aggregate)
Vitoria Guimaraes, Portugal, 1, Tatabanya
Banyasz, Hungary, 0 (Vitoria Guimaraes ad

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Olympic, Marseilles, France, 2, Lokomotive
Leningrad, East Germany, 0 (Olympic Mar-

GKS Katowice, Poland. 1. Scurtu Studentesc, Iasi, Romania. 2. Scurtu Studentesc, Iasi, Romania.

Bohemians Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1. SK
Beveren, Belgium, 0 (SK Beveren advances
on 3-1 aggregate)

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Belgium	R.P.	(22) 218 28 66	11,000	6,000	3,300	40%
Denmark	D.K.G.	430 00 33	2,500	1,400	770	31%
Finland	F.M.	(09) 60 30 30	1,730	950	520	41%
France	F.F.	65 650 800	1,500	820	450	41%
Germany	D.M.	01 38 56 23	580	320	175	43%
Gr. Britain	£	..	130	72	40	40%
Greece	Drd	..	22,000	12,000	6,600	45%
Ireland	£ Irl.	..	150	82	45	45%

Italy	Line	(02) 345 23 60	390,000	210,000	115,000	42%
Luxembourg	L.F.G.	**	11,500	6,300	3,600	37%
Netherlands	Fl.	06-022 08 11	650	360	190	40%
Norway*	N.J.K.	(02) 41 75 81	1,800	990	540	38%
Portugal	Etc.	**	22,000	12,000	6,600	52%
Spain*	Ptas.	**	29,000	16,000	8,800	41%
Sweden*	S.K.R.	(08) 21 82 75	1,800	990	540	38%
Switzerland	S.F.	046 05 30 30	510	280	154	44%

** For rest of Europe Africa and the Middle East

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